The Columbian.

VOL 40. BLOOMSBURG, PA., THURSDAY OCTOBER 19, 1905. NO. 42

ADDING NEW ACCOUNTS.

AT THE

Farmers National Bank.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $140,000.

We are constantly adding new accounts and our business is increasing at a very satisfactory rate. If you have not already opened an account with us, we invite you to do so now.

In Point of Business Success and Financial Strength this Bank Occupies Front Rank.

C. M. CREVELING, Pres. M. MILLEISEN, Cashier.

ROCHE--WIRT

A Brilliant Wedding in the Chantry of Grace Church, New York

MANY BEAUTIFUL GIFTS

The marriage of Miss Pauline Wirt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Esterly Wirt to Mr. John A. Roche Jr. of Chicago took place at high noon Tuesday in the Chantry of Grace church N. Y. City. The Rector of St. Paul's' Bloomsburg officiated assisted by the Right Reverend Dr. Darlington, Bishop of Harrisburg, who pronounced them man and wife and gave them the benediction.

The chantry is a complete small church seating about 135, given some years ago by the late Miss Catharine Willard Wolf. A small doorway connects it with the South Transept of Grace Church.

For this occasion Thurley the florist had very beautifully and lavishly decorated it with white chrysanthemums, palm branches and potted palms. Great masses of palm branches were banked up on either side of the chancel arch and chrysanthemums seemed to be growing out of the dark green foliage of the palms. On the white marble altar, either side of the large illuminated prayer book were vases of green foliage filled with Easter lilies while loose lilies were laid across the altar. The whole effect was beautiful, especially after the clergy had entered in their vestments and faced the bridal pair. The bride's beautiful gown of soft white silk and long veil added still more to the picture. The clergy having entered from the church and taken their places, the groom and Mr. Karl F. Wirt, who acted as best man, entered from the other side of the chancel and waited for the coming of the bride at the foot of the chancel steps.

Without delay the bride came up the aisle on the arm of her father. Her only ornament was the pendant of diamonds given her by the groom, and she carried a large bouquet of lilies of the valley and a white silken book of the service, the gift of the Bishop, which was used by the clergy in the ceremony. It is needless to tell the many friends of the bride how very handsome she looked.

Before the ceremony Mr. Helfenstein, the organist of Grace church, played in the church on the splendid great organ selections from Wagner's "Tristam and Isolde" and from other composers.

Among the many guests at the wedding were Dr. and Mrs. Meredith of Danville and Dr. Thomas Darlington, Health Commissioner of the City of N. Y. and Mr. and Mrs. George S. Robbins of N. Y. and Bloomsburg.

After the ceremony about thirty-five of the guests, including the families of the bridal pair and the officiating clergy breakfasted in a private suite at the famous Delmonico's.

Mr. and Mrs. Roche received the congratulations of their guests in the reception room and then passed to the dining rooms where three round tables varying in size had been arranged, so that at one table were the immediate bridal party and younger guests, the decorations being many small vases of lilies of the valley, at another table were the bride's intimate school friends and their husbands, while the third and smallest table was reserved for the families of the bridal couple and the clergy. A mound of chrysan-

[Continued on 5th page, 4th Column.]

THREE THOUSAND MINERS QUIT

Employed by Markle and Company, in Hazleton Region.

Discharge of Boy the Cause

One of the biggest miners' strikes since the famous 1902 strike was inaugurated Tuesday, when three thousand employes of the G. B Markle & Co., independent coal operators, with collieries at Jeddo, Harleigh and Everdale, near Hazleton, laid down their tools.

The company operates five collieries, and all of these are idle.

The strike is the result of the discharge of John Kaszuco, employed as a "patcher" in one of the companies collieries at Jeddo. The boy was receiving $1.08 per day as a "patcher" and he was ordered to another position, that of driving a three-mule team, for the same wages. He declined to do this unless he received an increase, claiming that he was entitled to the same wages that other drivers were getting, which is $1.50 per day.

That was last Friday. On Saturday morning when he went to work he was informed by Foreman Dunkley that he must either take the driver's position for the same pay he was receiving as "patcher" or lose his work altogether. He refused to drive and was discharged.

The employes at the colliery then took the matter up. From their point of view it was a plain violation of the award of the strike commission, and they endeavored to adjust the matter with the officials. A committee waited upon General Superintendent Smith, but he informed them that he was powerless to do anything for them.

A mass meeting of the employes at all the five collieries was held Monday night, and after hearing the report of the committee that visited Superintendent Smith, voted to inaugurate a general strike.

When the whistles blew for work Tuesday morning not a man reported and as a result all the collieries are idle.

Judge Paxson Dead.

Edwin M. Paxson, former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania and one of the most distinguished jurists of the Commonwealth, died at 6:40 o'clock last Thursday morning, at his summer home, Bycot House, Buckingham, Bucks county. He was in his eighty-second year.

Justice Paxson became seriously ill about a fortnight ago. He had for several years previously been a sufferer from asthma and heart disease. Then his case became further complicated by involvement of the kidneys which soon became the most serious element. His advanced age and feeble condition rendered recovery impossible.

Edwin M. Paxson, former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, was born in Buckingham, Bucks county, Pa., September 3, 1824. He wss the son of Thomas and Ann Johnson Paxson, and his paternal ancestry is traced back to Bycot House, Buckingham, Bucks county, England, where a branch of the family have been living since the day of William the Conqueror. He was a descendant on his mother's side of William Johnson, a native of Ireland, who settled in New Jersey before the Revolutionary War, and who afterwards became a professor in a South Carolina callege.

Some years ago he resigned the office of Chief Justice.

STATEMENT OF CONDITION OF

The Bloomsburg National Bank

At close of Business Friday, August 25th, 1905.

COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY'S CALL.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans - -	$238,127.09	Capital Stock, -	$100,000.00
United States Bonds	100,000.00	Surplus and Profits,	26,773.28
Other Bonds, -	178,904.92	Circulation, -	100,000.00
Furniture & Fixtures,	8,000.00	Bank Deposits,	14,667,07
Cash and Resrrve,	80,493.60	Individual Deposits,	364,085.26
	$605,525.61		$605,525.61

A. Z. SCHOCH, President. WM. H. HIDLAY, Cashier.

THE FAIR

Though Begun in Rain, Later Clear Weather Made it a Great Success

THE BEST EVER

The Columbia County Fair of 1905 is now a matter of history. When it opened on Wednesday morning the weather was such as to dishearten everybody connected with it, or in any way interested in it. Tuesday was entering day, and though the weather was then threatening it did not prevent exhibits to a greater number than ever before coming in. But Wednesday morning came with a down pour of rain and fears for the success of the fair were expressed on every hand. There were more booths and venders of various kinds on the grounds than ever before, and these people were fairly sick with the blues. But Thursday morning came, and though it was cold and not very bright, the rain had ceased, and with the incoming of the first train the crowds began to gather, so that the grounds were well filled in the afternoon.

Friday's sunshine brought the people here by thousands, and the grounds were one solid mass of humanity. It was almost impossible to move from place to place, and the exhibition building was simply impassable. The best of order prevailed, and no cases of pockets picked were reported, except F. A. Moore, a York state cattleman, who lost $62 on Monday night, and claimed that it was taken by two colored women who could not be found later when wanted.

The character of the shows was much better than in former years, the privileges being in the hands of Harry S. Barton who permitted no exhibitions that were at all questionable. The Mystic Maze, the little railway, the Ferris wheel, the pony show, Magic art, fat people, vaudeville shows, various monstrosities, palm readers and picture galleries made up the list of entertainments.

Eating tents and candy stands were very numerous, and among them and the fakirs there was more or less complaint that people were not spending their money freely. Besides the dining hall which was in charge of a West Berwick church there were three other stands conducted by churches, Berwick, Catawissa and Jerseytown being represented.

The races were very good, and the grand stand was well filled, especially on Friday when more tickets were sold than there were seats, much to the discomfort of those whose view was cut off by people standing in front of them. A number of the best horses were unable to go in the races, owing to the railroad collision at Millersburg which injured several of them.

Farm machinery was present in great variety, and vehicle makers were well represented.

A display of products of the south, along the line of the Southern Railway was very fine and attracted much attention.

There was a great display of poultry, cattle, sheep, swine, etc, and the main building was a constant center of attraction. Among the attractive displays here were the exhibits of the Leader Store Company, consisting of handsome furniture, rugs, etc; the booth of J. H. Mercer with an array of beautiful lamps all illuminated; J. Saltzer's music booth with a large line of pianos, organs and sewing machines. The Supplee Mather Co. also had a fine display, and L. E. Whary showed a fine line of ranges and stoves. There were many others, but too numerous to enumerate.

The fair was a great success and the management is to be congratulated.

Johnny Get a Gun

While You Can Get Such Values at J. G. WELLS'.

The following well known American gun, single barrel, self ejector, made by Hopkins & Allen, they are beauties, always $6.00, now yours for $3.98.

No use in explaining the American double barrel gun made by the Hartford Arms Co. Well, we are letting this gun go for $14.00.

The Stevens Arms Co., double barrel guns, good values at $18, now yours for $14.50.

Don't forget we have the Belgium double barrel gun, honest value $10.00, as a leader we make it $6.98.

For Sale by

J. G. Wells.

HOME AGAIN.

After an absence of several months in Italy, Mr. Joseph Ratti returned to Bloomsburg on Tuesday. He sailed from Rogeno on October 4th, to Havre, France, leaving there on the 7th, and landed in New York on last Saturday.

During the voyage a very severe storm was encountered, and though he has crossed the ocean many times Mr. Ratti says he never before had such an experience. For two days and three nights the vessel was tossed about like a match, and nearly all the passengers were sick. They were obliged to sit or lie on the floor below decks, as it was impossible to sit on a chair. Madame Calve, the celebrated vocalist, was one of the passengers, and when the storm was at its height she sought to calm their fears by singing.

Mr. Ratti appears to be in excellent health, and he was given a hearty welcome home by many of his friends on Tuesday evening. His safe return is a matter of gratitude for the whole community, and he comes back to find the Joseph Ratti Hospital, of which he is the founder and benefactor, a thoroughly equipped institution, and already doing a great work.

Making His Mark.

Dr. E. Franklin Smith of New York has been appointed Professor of Physiology in the Medical School of Fordham University. He resided here for some years, and has many acquaintances. His wife is a Bloomsburg girl, formerly Miss Mildred Knorr, daughter of the late Col. Samuel Knorr. Dr. Smith has been prominently identified with hospital work and with several medical associations of the city, and his selection as a member of the Faculty of Fordham University indicates that he has built up a high reputation as a physician.

Other brick in place of those rejected by the Council are now arriving for the Center street pavement, and the work will soon be completed.

We Fit All Sizes

It matters not a whit to us, Sir, what your size may be.

If your proportions are abnormal East and West or North and South you may turn your footsteps toward this store with full confidence of

Being Fitted Perfectly

We'll fit you satisfactorily and at a reasonable price. We tack on no extra figures because we have the Clothes you want.

We have Suits at $10, $12, $15 to $25.

Trousers at $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, to $6.00.

The fabrics are neat and the Tailoring excellent.

Slim, Stout or Extra Large

Never mind the size, for you'll find relief from Clothes troubles awaiting you here.

BEN GIDDING

Corner Main and Center Sts.

Come in and see us, we'll treat you right.

The Leader Store Co., Ltd.

Fourth and Market Streets

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

BEFORE making your Fall purchases it will be to your advantage to see our line of

Furniture, Carpets and Rugs

Lace and Tapestry Curtains and Portieres

Dress Goods, Trimmings and Laces

Notions, Shoes, Groceries

Quality, "Just Right"
Styles, "Just Right"
Prices, "Just Right"

THE LEADER STORE CO., LTD.

4TH AND MARKET STREETS.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

TOM PAINE AS A PATRIOT

After Thirty Years of Obscurity His Bust Accepted

HIS INFLUENCE FOR GOOD

He was Grossly Misunderstood, Called a Free Thinker and Scoffer Against Religion—His Hatred of Oppression in Any Form and Sympathy With the People.

The bust of Thomas Paine, presented to Memorial Hall and not accepted, has finally found a resting place in Independence Hall, Philadelphia. It is safe to say that had Paine never written the "Age of Reason" or the "Rights of Man" he would have enjoyed a very different reputation, and his memory, instead of being shuddered at by pious persons, would have been lauded for the part he took in effecting American independence. As it is, he is known mainly as a free thinker and a scoffer against religion.

But whatever Paine's religion or irreligion may have been, he deserves well of all who believe in the Declaration of Independence, all who believe that in 1776 the time had come for America and England to part company. In the autumn of 1775 there were few, even among the Whigs, who were ready to avow themselves in favor of independence. But the idea of permanent separation grew in favor during the winter and spring. Public opinion was already gradually drifting toward independence when Paine's pamphlet "Common Sense" made it a certainty. The effect of this pamphlet in preparing the popular mind for the Declaration of Independence cannot be overestimated. The bold were confirmed and the waverers emboldened. Everybody read it and 100,000 copies were at once taken. Before the demand ceased 500,000 copies were put out; in France especially its vogue was great.

When we reflect that Paine had lived in America less than two years when "Common Sense" appeared, his performance appears indeed remarkable. Shortly after his arrival in America he became the editor of the Pennsylvania Magazine. During eighteen months, says his biographer, Mr. Conway, there probably never was the same amount of good literary work done on a salary of £50 a year.

"Common Sense" was happily named. It is written straight from the shoulder and abounds in arguments which all could understand. It showed the inconvenience of subjection to a nation 3,000 miles distant, to say nothing of the humiliation and profitlessness of it. The time for the connection with England to cease was the date of the battle of Lexington. In short, Paine made what had been vaguely in men's minds seem immediate and insistent. Says an eminent English historian: "He saw beyond precedents and statutes and constitutional facts or fictions, into the depths of human nature; and he knew that if men are to fight to the death it must be for reasons which all can understand."

Bust of Thomas Paine.

After the establishment of the American Republic, Paine, unfortunately for his reputation, decided to return to England and open the eyes of the people. He, of course, sympathized with the French Revolutionists, and aired his sentiments in "The Rights of Man," written in reply to Burke's "Reflections on the French Revolution." For the work of a furious demagogue and incendiary, it is singularly temperate in tone. Having made England too hot for him he went to France, where, incurring the suspicion of Robespierre, he was thrown into prison. The first part of "The Age of Reason," just written, was now published, and his reputation in the United States was at once destroyed. The indignation here was as great as in England, and general misapprehension concerning Paine, lasting to the present, has been the result. He returned to America in 1802 and lived under the cloud of popular disapprobation till his death in 1809.—New York Times.

Nearly every Chinaman can read, but about 90 per cent. of the women are entirely uneducated.

WAR ON THE LAZINESS GERM.

Science to Convert the Shiftless Porto Rican into a Worker.

The problem is the familiar one of education in the elementary principles of hygiene and sanitation. Recent investigations have shown that 90 per cent. of the rural population of Porto Rico are sufferers from the ravages of the "laziness germ," dignified by science with the name of uncinaria. Their apparent laziness is actually the result of a well-defined malady, known as unicinariasis or ankylostomiasis, and more of a scourge to the inhabitants of the island than the dreaded "Yellow Jack" in its palmiest days. Anti-imperialists, however, can find little comfort in this, for it has now been discovered that the laziness germ has made its appearance in the United States.

Despite the existence of this strange malady in the United States proper, it has not yet attracted general attention. Widespread as it is in tropical and semi-tropical climates, in the temperate zone it can thrive only under exceptionally favorable conditions, notably in mines, tunnels and other works in which the laborers are exposed to infection through muddy water. The responsibility thrust upon the United States by the acquisitions of recent years is being realized now more fully than ever before, and medical men, who in the ordinary course of events will never come in contact with any of the maladies peculiar to tropical and semi-tropical peoples, are keenly alive to the importance of the problem. The unwillingness to labor hard and long displayed by the average Porto Rican is really physical incapacity, the result of inoculation with the "laziness germ."

Although of such long standing in the world the little germ did not arouse much stir in the medical world until 1879, when the tunneling of the great St. Gothard pass through the High Alps began. On the progress of this engineering feat the eyes of the whole civilized world were bent, and when the laborers began to sicken and die by the hundreds the secret of the mysterious epidemic was sought for until it was found to be the same germ that is now working such havoc in Porto Rico. Between the climate of a high Alpine pass and of Porto Rico there is little resemblance, but in the tunnel itself much the same condition prevailed as on the island to-day. Men worked half naked in great heat, often up to their waists in muddy water and with comparatively little regard to sanitary precautions. The unshod West Indian working in the coffee fields or the sugar plantation is exposed to the same danger with the same results. It is a peculiarity of the "laziness germ," so fatal to the development of the natural resources of lands on which nature has lavished all her wealth, that it finds its way into the body more often through the skin than through the mouth. For this reason uncinariasis has been called a poor man's disease, and the poorer he is the more exposed is he to infection.

Once within the body the tiny parasite makes its way unerringly to the digestive tract and there feeds at leisure upon the blood of his victim. The peasant is usually found to be inoculated not once, but many times, with these germs—the favorite entrance being through the feet—and the effect is as if a multitude of little veins should be opened and allowed to bleed. Under this continuous drain the patient's blood becomes thin and watery and the inability to take any violent exertion, from which the uncinaria derives its popular name of the "laziness germ," becomes more and more pronounced. In cases where the victim escapes further infection and has good food and plenty of it, time usually works his cure. These are, however, unusually favorable conditions. The mass of sufferers confined in a narrow valley or a coffee plantation on a mountainside are affected again and again. As they grow weaker their earning ability grows less and food becomes scarce. Thirty per cent. of the deaths in the island it is estimated, are due to uncinariasis, and this is exclusive of the unknown numbers who, weakened by years of suffering, fall a ready prey to more violent maladies. Such a curse has the disease become that to the simple "jibero" it is "la muerti natural," the natural death.

Where Children are Sold.

On the same steamer by which I reached Benguela there were five little native boys, says a writer in Harper's Magazine, conspicuous in striped jerseys, and running about the ship like rats. I suppose they were about ten to twelve years old, perhaps less. I do not know where they came from, but it must have been from some fairly distant part of the interior, for like all natives who see stairs for the first time they went up and down them on their hands and knees. They were traveling with a Portuguese and within a week of landing at Benguela he had sold them all to other white owners. Their price was 500 milreis apiece (nearly £10.) Their owner did rather well, for the boys were small and thin—hardly bigger than another native slave boy who was at the same time given away by one Portuguese friend to another as a New Year's present. But all through this part of the country I have found the price of human beings ranging rather higher than I expected, and the man who told me the price of the boys had himself offered one of them at that figure, and was simply passing on the offer to myself.

WEATHER BUREAU'S WORK

Held to Be Worth $50,000,000 a Year to the Nation.

EXTENT OF ITS WARNINGS

Measures Needed to Increase Their Accuracy—Usefulness of the Data Collected in Carrying Out Irrigation Enterprises—Vast Sums Expended by the Government.

In each State and Territory there are now anywhere from 50 to 150 sets of standard thermometers and rain gages that are read daily by cooperating observers who serve without compensation. All of the daily records of each State are sent to a central office of the bureau, where the reports are compiled, printed and distributed. Each State center exchanges reports with all the other centers, says the New York Sun.

It is probable that no other part of the work of the United States Government has done more to aid in the development of the extensive arid and sub-arid regions than this growth and extension of the climatological service of the Weather Bureau. The value of these data is now being brought prominently into view by the vast irrigation schemes which are being undertaken and which would be seriously handicapped without such knowledge as is afforded by these readings. The records at the different States, especially those in the West, are being drawn upon to the fullest extent, although in many of the mountainous regions the data are still incomplete.

Another important innovation recently introduced is the measuring in the mountain regions of the West of the amount of snow that falls early enough in the winter to become solidified and remains until spring, when it melts, and thus supplies the water for irrigation purposes. It has been found that a pretty fair estimate can be made of the amount of reserve water that can be relied upon for periods of drought by knowing the quantity of snow that has fallen in the early winter months.

The many ways in which the Government meteorological service enters into the great economics of such a thrifty agricultural, manufacturing and commercial people as the Americans are remarkable. No other government devotes so much money to the study of the weather; none is so successful in applying meteorological knowledge to its industries.

The discipline and perfection of this service is better comprehended when one realizes that within two hours from the time that 200 separate scientific observers, scattered over an area that measures 2,000 miles in almost any direction, have read their instruments, the data have been collected from at least 100 of the principal cities of the United States, committed to printed charts and tables and placed before all of the great commercial, marine and other associations that have learned to base their operations of the day largely on the weather report, and 620,000 maps, bulletins, forecast cards or telephone messages containing the forecasts are distributed in the next hour or two in various parts of the country.

This may seem impossible, but it is a fact, and is accomplished only by eliminating from the Weather Bureau all politics or favoritism and placing each observer and official under rigid, as well as fair, discipline. The Weather Bureau is not a place for sinecures or for the housing of favorites of Senators or Representatives.

This organization is largely the life work of the present chief, who spent nineteen years in working through its various grades before reaching the chiefship. When asked what he thought of the prospects of further improvement in the accuracy of the bureau's forecasts and warnings, he said that while the Weather Service, through its cold wave, flood and marine warnings and its climatological and crop reports, doubtless contributed to the value of American industries to the extent of at least $50,000,000 annually, and possibly several times that amount, there was still an element of error in the forecasts that could not be overcome with our present knowledge of the pure science.

He believes that, as Congress feels itself fully justified in appropriating nearly $1,500,000 annually for the application of our present knowledge of meteorological science, it will be wise economy to make one of the 200 stations an institution for pure research, where the more recent discoveries of the physicist, the chemist and the astronomer can be studied, with the most improved apparatus, by scientists of the highest order, in their relation to the various intricate problems of the air.

Physicians in the Philippines.

To supply the medical and sanitary needs of the Philippines 2,000 or 3,000 native physicians and sanitarians should be educated there during the next twenty years. There is an unique opportunity for the establishment of the ideal university and affiliated professional schools in the Philippines, and there will be no lack of earnest, capable students.

Paper car wheels made by pressure from rye-straw paper are good enough to take a second set of steel tires after the first set has been worn out by a run of 300,000 miles.

EVIL OF UNIVERSITY TRAINING.

Andrew Carnegie Says it Unfits a Man for Active Business.

An American who was recently a guest of Andrew Carnegie at Skibo Castle sends to The New York World an account of his visit, from which the following is an excerpt:

The subject of education came up. A learned Dutch Baron declared that many people are overeducated.

"Yes," remarked Mr. Carnegie, "Lord Reay, here, who speaks five languages, knows too much."

In reply to a question the philosopher of Skibo launched out this way:

"One of the aberrations of the age is the sacrifice of time to ancient classics on the part of young men preparing for a business career. A man with a university education is a man lost to commerce. A young man who begins business at eighteen is very much better off than he who spends three or four years in a university studying ruffians who lived two thousand years ago. Studying skirmishes among savages in the classics is no preparation for a man going into the iron, steel or coal business. Greek and Latin are no more use than Choctaw, except to the few. Why should English sailors have to learn the language of Virgil, Horace and Cicero? English officers study classics. What's the result? They have foolish courage. Instead of saving themselves they allow themselves to be shot and say they are dying for their country. I prefer an officer who would make an intelligent run when necessary and then come back and live for his country."

"Do you condemn university education for all?"

"By no means. I am speaking of the uselessness of university education for the young man who has to make his way in life. The man who is born to wealth can do as he pleases. He has no interest for me. He rarely amounts to anything, any way. Those preparing for professional pursuits should go to the university by all means."

"Do you make any exception?"

"Yes; clergymen.

"University education injures them. It leads them to higher criticism. They begin to pick flaws in the Bible. The moment they begin that they are done for; they are no good for religion. They lead to intellectual and religious anarchy."

A remark by Mr. Carnegie about looking to the masses of the people to cure social ills led to a conversation upon democracy.

"Are you still as devout a believer in the people as when you wrote 'Triumphant Democracy,' Mr. Carnegie?" I queried.

"Yes," he replied. "Years have made me love that teaching more and more. If democracy does not succeed, then there is no hope for humanity. The classes have failed; now democracy is getting a show. I have no fear for democracy in America. When things begin to go seriously wrong there the people set them right with a sudden jerk.

"What is the greatest American institution?" I asked.

"The public school house."

"What makes America so great?"

"Equality and the fact that its foundation was laid by a colonizing race."

"Does your republicanism diminish by absence?"

"No. It increases. I am more republican than if I had been born in America, for I realize better the meaning of the word republic. The great thing is to be a citizen and not a subject."

I called Mr. Carnegie's attention to the British flag flying beside the Stars and Stripes over the castle. At once his blue eyes flashed fire and he replied, "Scotland has annexed England, not vice versa."

Talking of annexation he said, "Canada will yet annex us, so will Mexico. Both will ask the privilege of coming into the Union. We will not force them. The request if properly proffered will not be refused. We should have taken Canada in the war of Independence. It would have been just as easy.

From this the conversation drifted to temperance. Turning to one of his guests, who had the stuff of a social reformer in him, Mr. Carnegie said:

"I have the best temperance lecture in Scotland. I give an increase of 10 per cent. in their wages to all my men who come to me at the end of the year and tell me they have been total abstainers. It works like a charm. They are all temperate; all have money in the bank. My young chauffeur might retire to-morrow and the interest on his money would bring in $600 a year."

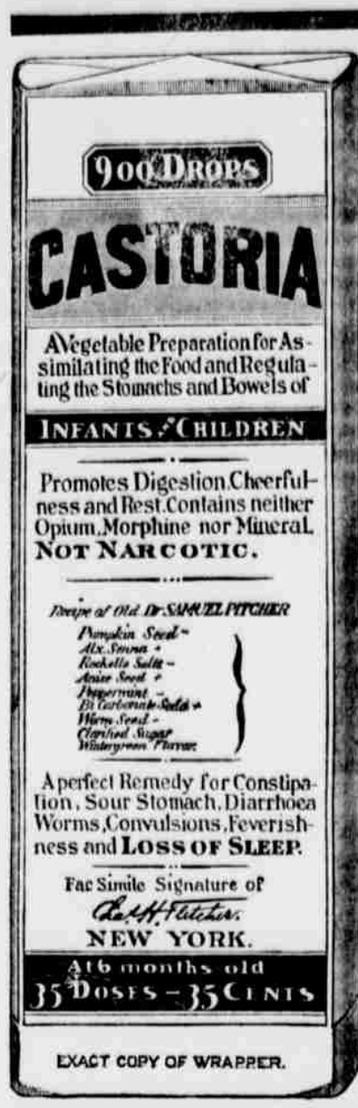
"Do they ever pretend to be abstainers when they are not?" I asked.

"No. A Scotchman will not lie to you. He knows his Bible and his Burns. It may be the Bible, but I think it is the influence of the national poet, who taught them that a 'man is a man for a' that.'"

Japanese Advertisements.

Here are some advertisements by Japanese merchants. "Our wrappaper is as strong as the hide of an elephant," says one. "Goods forwarded with the speed of a cannon ball," is another. "Our silks and satins are as soft as the cheeks of a pretty woman and as beautiful as the rainbow." "Our parcels are packed with as much care as a young married woman takes of her husband."

The French War Department is experimenting with a machine gun which is to fire 300 bullets in less than a second.


900 DROPS
CASTORIA
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS & CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral.
NOT NARCOTIC.
Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES – 35 CENTS
EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

List of Jurors for December Term

GRAND JURORS

Beishline, Lewis, Fishingcreek.
Bower, H. F., Briarcreek.
Carl, Joseph, Catawissa twp.
Casey, Wm. J., Bloomsburg.
Capwell, Wm. S., Bloomsburg.
Culp, W. A., Berwick.
Edgar, John, Benton twp.
Freas, C. W. Berwick.
Fritz, Ray, Jackson.
Girton, A. E., Pine.
Hummer, George, Sugarloaf.
Hirleman, C. L., Benton Boro.
Hughes, John, Locust.
Hauch, C. B., Main.
John, Wesley J , Main.
Lemon, Theodore, Greenwood.
Miller, S. A., Greenwood.
Pensyl, Ray, Bloomsburg.
Rhoads, Isaiah, Cleveland.
Ruckle, John, Benton twp.
Roberts, W. H., Catawissa twp.
Runyon, C. W , Bloomsburg.
Rice, Chas , Bloomsburg.
Strauch, Elmer L., Jackson.

JURORS—FIRST WEEK

Alpeter, Rev. Peter, Catawissa.
Adams, Emanuel, Locust.
Bomboy, Paul, Bloomsburg.
Blank, Levi, Berwick.
Creveling, Daniel, Bloomsburg.
Coffman, Wm., Bloomsburg.
Cadman, B. F., Millville.
Derr, Calvin, Jackson.
Fairchilds, J. M., Briarcreek.
Goodhart, Wm., Mifflin.
Girton, Clark, Main.
Gerrity, Wm. J., Centralia.
Hoagland, Alfred, Roaringcreek.
Hess, H. W., Mifflin.
Hauck, J. S. Mifflin.
Hagenbuch, O. D., Stillwater.
Helwig, Charles, Locust.
Hartman, Charles, Hemlock.
Ikeler, R. R., Bloomsburg.
Johnson, Chester M., Madison.
Kline, Clark, Greenwood.
Lemon, Elliot, Fishingcreek.
Mummy, Albert, Beaver.
Mensch, Wm., Montour.
Murray, Geo. L., Catawissa twp.
Nuss, J. B., Main.
Oliver, Daniel, Berwick.
Ohl, Austin, Scott.
O'Brian, O. G., Benton Boro.
Ruckle, Taylor, Montour.
Palmer, Hiram, Bloomsburg.
Rhoads, Clark, Cleveland.
Reilly, C. M., Bloomsburg.
Roadarmel, Wm. G., Conyngham.
Richart, John A., Roaringcreek.
Ralston, Roy, Bloomsburg.
Shultz, D. A., Madison.
Snyder, Henry W., Cleveland.
Stevens, Elias, Jackson.
Vansickle, Floyd, Sugarloaf.
Whitmoyer, R. F., Pine.
Thomas, H. W., Madison.
Trump, Chas., Orange twp.
Yaple, Jeremiah M., Fishingcrreek.
Yorks, C. E., Sugarloaf.
Yeager, Wilson, Berwick.
Hippensteel, Joe, Scott.
Ferguson, Wm., Bloomsburg.

JURORS—SECOND WEEK

Ash, W. S., Briarcreek.
Betz, Miles W., Bloomsburg.
Brobst, M. L., Mt. Pleasant.
Chamberlain, James, Pine.
Crawford, Clinton, Mt. Pleasant.
Clossen, Pugh, Orange twp.
Demott, Cyrus, Millville.
Davis, C. W., Briarcreek.
Evans, Abner A., Briarcreek.
Evans, Warland, Montour.
Grimes, B. R., Millville.
Holdren, George, Pine.
Hess, H. G. Berwick.
Ikeler, B. A., Mt. Pleasant.
Johnson, A. B., Pine.
Kashner, Peter, Montour.
Kerrigan, James, Conyngham.
Kline, Henry, Mt. Pleasant.
Kramer, Chas., Madison.
Labor, George, Fishingcreek.
Low, Zerbin, Orangeville.
Larish, C. L., Sugarloaf.
Lazarus, Emanuel, Bloomsburg.
Marteenie, Clem., Berwick.
Nuss, Henry, Mifflin.
Rowan, Dennis, Conyngham.
Ruckle, B. J., Mt. Pleasant.
Stahl, Wm., Centre.
Savage, John, Jackson.
Shaffer, E. W., Mt. Pleasant.
Trump, Jas., Orange twp.
Van Liew, G. W., Fishingcreek.
Welsh, Orval, Orange twp.
Hartman, Pierce, Sugarloaf.
Sitler, Sylvester, Centre.
Zaner, Wm. P., Main.

A hearty appetite does not always indicate a healthy condition. It is not the quantity of food which is eaten but the quantity which is assimilated, which determines the actual value of the food consumed. If the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition cannot convert the food into nourishment, and into blood, then the food is an injury instead of a benefit. For all disorders of the stomach and its allied organs of digestion and nutrition, there is a certain remedy in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It removes clogg ng obstructions. It strengthens the stomach, nourishes the nerves, enriches the blood and builds up the body. It is a flesh forming, muscle making preparation, making firm flesh instead of flabby fat. "Golden Medical Discovery" contains no alcohol, whisky or intoxicant of any kind, and is equally free from opium, cocaine and all narcotics.

Ten Million at Pauper Line.

"Ten million people are near the pauper line in the United States." This statement was made by Robert Hunter, of New York, in an address recently. He said:

"These people are unable to earn enough to get the necessities of life and maintain physical efficiency. They are dependent to a greater or less degree upon charity.

"The fact that ten million people are in this condition now in fairly prosperous time is appalling for the future. Of these seven million work when they can get it, but they are living on wages which will barely support them when they are at work, and any slight misfortune makes them dependent upon charity. Children to the number of 3,300,000, are included in these figures."

Robert Treat Paine, the Boston philanthropist, takes issue with Mr. Hunter, and says that he can hardly believe there are as many paupers as Mr. Hunter declares.

The Papal Flag.

The Papal flag is comparatively unfamiliar outside of the Eternal City. The war flag of the defunct temporal power of the Pope was white, and in its center stood figures of St. Peter and St. Paul, with the cross-keys and tiara above them. The flag of the merchant ships owned by the subjects of the States of the Church is a curious combination, half yellow and half white, with the design of the cross-keys and the white. In the banner used by the Crusader King of Jerusalem, Godfrey, the only tinctures introduced were the two metals, gold and silver, five golden crosses being placed upon a silver field. This was done with the intention of making the device unique, as in all other cases it is deemed false heraldry to place metal on metal.—Chicago Journal.

Hugo's Five-Legged Trousers.

Thomas Pays, aged twenty-five, without resources, conceived the idea of declaring that a pair of checked trousers he possessed had belonged to Victor Hugo. He immediately started to sell portions to credulous collectors, who paid $20 even for a button. Then he began to sell the legs of the trousers, but when he sold a fifth leg he was arrested on complaint of one of his dupes.—New York World.

Blind Workers.

The only factory in the world where every employe is blind is situated in Philadelphia and manufactures brooms. The institution is perhaps the most remarkable in existence, and was founded as far back of 1874 by Mr. H. L. Hall, himself a blind man, who is still the ruling spirit of the factory, and whose great desire is to give employment to every blind man in America.

WASHINGTON.

From our Regular Correspondent.

Washington D. C. Oct. 12, 1905.

A Convention is being held in Washington this week in which the banking operations of the entire country and the investment and savings of all the people as opposed to speculation and stocks are represented. This is the Bankers' annual convention which is held this year in the Nation's Capital. Three thousand bankers are in attendance and the banking interests of every part of the United States have representatives here. The entertainment of this large body of important and influential citizens of the United States has been in keeping with the character of the assembly and it is expected that their deliberations will gain in influence from the personal contact with the executive office in control of national banks and the officials in control of the national currency that the delegates will have. The legislators upon whom the country depends for banking laws will be represented and take a part in the discussion of measures providing for a more elastic currency, and other provisions for the greater safety and wiser investment of the funds of the people. The President will formally receive the delegation and he will be consulted on the policy of an amendment to the National banking law authorizing the loaning of money on real estate to the extent of twenty per cent of the capital stock and also on Congressional legislation touching the interests of the banks.

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Secretary Shaw's message to the bankers is published in the souvenir volume which is presented to each of the bankers. It is called "The Public Credit" and contains a frank statement which rather astonished a number of the recipients. He says, "The American banker is not always as conservative as one would wish; the desire for big dividends is altogether to potent with many boards of directors."

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It is unfortunate that in an autumn which has been unusually fine the weather should have selected this week for making itself most disagreeable. Following a day of heat rain has set in that will interfere to an extent with the trips to Mount Vernon, Arlington and the out of door cavalry drill which had been arranged for the visitors. The dinners and luncheons and suppers and theatre parties and White House reception will not be interfered with by the weather and may prove ample relaxation after the serious discussions which will occupy the sessions. A banquet at the New Willard Hotel was given Tuesday night. The tables were in the shape of the dollar mark, presumably to keep the banker from feeling homesick or possibly as a hint of what the affair cost. The menu was printed on a copy of the first food and irrigation bond and the souvenirs were in the form of an exquisite silver coupon clipper which every one present knew how to handle.

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Perhaps with the idea of getting his hand in before the coming session of the Senate the President has taken upon himself the task of reforming the game of foot ball. According to President Eliot of Harvard the President has tackled about as hard a job as he will have in the Senate and the betting on both is about even. In his war on "dirty" foot ball he has the sustaining counsel and support of Secretaries Root and Taft. The former was present at the luncheon given to the coaches and athletic advisers of the different universities at the White House Tuesday and approved the speech of the President denouncing the brutality and unsportsmanlike quality shown in some of the recent games. Both are in favor of the game as rough and wholesome sport but the President has set his seal on the work of eliminating the violent almost homicidal quality that has crept in lately. Secretary Taft has also delivered an ultimatum on the subject "I'll make an example of any West Point cadet who plays rough foot ball" he says, "I'll have him dismissed if necessary." And so continues the merry work of reform.

***

Washington is gradually emerging from its summer eclipse when its ninety thousand colored citizens are in the majority and becoming once more a white man's town. With the President in the White House, Secretaries Root, Shaw, Taft, Bonaparte and Cortelyou in their homes and several of the western millionaires having the shutters taken down from their front windows the city is again a social and political centre. The President and his family rarely dine alone and although these dinners are not formal occasions there are generally a few distinguished guests at the White House in the evening. The entertainment of the visiting bankers in several of the fine homes of the city, notably that of Secretary Shaw has given an impetus to social affairs which usually do not show life until New Years day. The President though is not much distracted by society this early in the season and he is working in preparation of his message to Congress and in receiving the great numbers of delegations that are coming every day with their various requests and petitions. The usual number of cranks are arriving and departing each week but the Secret Service which guards the President is so capably organized that none have so far reached the President. The public is as far as possible guarded from a knowledge of the various cranks who attempt to gain admission to the President for it is well known by the service that publicity given to one unpleasant incident of the kind will develop a crop of like sort and multiply many times the work of the detectives. The President will start on his southern trip next week and in the meantime he is laying in a stock of health that will fortify him against the fever menace of the South. He allows nothing to interfere with his horseback rides which he takes in company with Mrs. Roosevelt or Secretary Root every evening. He drives to the edge of the city about four o'clock every evening and there takes a horse which an orderly has in waiting for him. He acknowledges with heartiness the salutes of those who have assembled to see him mount, and on his way to the Park nearby calls out, "Hello, boys" to the small urchins who stop their games and snatch off their caps as he passes.

Heart Weakness.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure has made many hearts well after they have been pronounced hopeless. It has completely cured thousands, and will almost invariably cure or benefit every case of heart disease.

Short breath, pain around heart, palpitation, fluttering, dizzy, fainting and smothering spells should not be neglected. Take Dr. Miles' Heart Cure and see how quick you will be relieved.

It cannot make a new heart, but will restore a sick one by strengthening the heart nerves and muscles, relieving the unnatural strain, and restoring its vitality.

"I had a very bad case of heart trouble. For six months I could not work. Last July I was plowing corn and feeling bad all day; in the afternoon in plowing one row I had to lay down, or fall down, three times. My heart throbbed as though it would burst through, and I had difficulty in getting my breath. I purchased a bottle of Dr. Miles' Heart Cure, and before I had used half of it I could lay down and sleep all night. Previously I had to get up from five to ten times a night. I have taken several bottles, and my heart is as regular as clock work. I feel like a new man, and can work considerable for an old man, 84½ years old."

H. D. McGILL, Frost, Ohio.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure is sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. If it fails he will refund your money.

Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address:

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

You Have Often Seen Women

with marked blueness or paleness of face, vitiated appetites and a craving for unwholesome food. These are signs of disordered liver, and the trouble must be corrected or worse results are sure to follow. Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy dispels liver disease. Husbands and fathers cannot afford to treat this matter lightly.

THEY LENT AND LOST.

Fourteen Men Duped by a Parisian Woman with Paste Jewels.

A gifted Parisian lady has discovered an ingenious and apparently simple way to make $20,000 a year.

She took her valuable jewels to London and had them reset in imitation diamonds and colored pearls. This done, she pawned them at the Mont-de-Piete for $20,000.

Her next step was to obtain a receipt signed by a complaisant dealer in pawn tickets, stating that the jewels in question were set in diamonds and pearls. That may be said to have constituted all her stock in trade.

An advertisement was inserted in leading papers stating that a lady moving in the best circles, but in temporary pecuniary difficulties, desired to meet with a person of means willing to enable her to redeem and sell some valuable jewelry. A good commission was promised.

As soon as a dupe appeared, she explained that as the Mont-de-Piete does not lend money on diamonds and pearls, her jewelry, upon which she had obtained a loan of 100,000 francs ($20,000), was worth quite five times that sum.

Artful references to aristocratic friends and acquaintances, to successes at the Opera Comique, to her dear departed father, "a high military officer," generally sufficed to convince the victim that the lady's acquaintance was highly desirable, and the speculation a profitable one. He, as a rule, not only willingly advanced the $20,000 necessary to redeem the pledge, but added $6,000 to $8,000 to enable the lady to meet pressing demands until the jewelry could be sold.

The jewels having been redeemed, the lady and her dupe would proceed to a jeweler's to offer them for sale. The offer was, of course, refused, the practiced eye of the jeweler detecting straightaway that the diamonds and pearls were imitation.

The lady played her role to perfection, declaring that she was the victim of a swindler who must have cleverly substituted the false for the real, while professing to test them. The real dupe took pity on the pseudo-dupe, and was only too glad to pawn the jewelrs once for $20,000, without insisting on being paid back his advances in full.

This went on well for some years. As the lady netted each time from $5,000 to $7,500 on the transaction, she was in no hurry to repeat the operation. Three or four times in the course of the year were sufficient to keep her in affluence.

Fourteen dupes either believed the lady's innocence, or, at any rate, took the loss in silence. Not so the fifteenth, a well-to-do provincial tradesman, whom the lady actually persuaded to accompany her to London, as she had good connections among London jewelers, and might, therefore, she said, obtain a higher price. This victim was fleeced to the extent of $12,500, and at once proceeded to sue the lady for fraud.—London Leader.

Henry H. Rogers Kept His Word.

When Henry H. Rogers was a boy he had remarkably long arms and legs, and he found it impracticable to stow the latter comfortably beneath his desk in the old schoolhouse of his native town, Fairhaven, Conn.

"If ever I get money enough," he used to say, "I'll build a school in this place with desks to fit all sizes of scholars." Since then this awkward youngster, who in his early days sold newspapers on the streets, has not only given two schools to Fairhaven, but also a million-dollar church, a library, a water works, and other improvements which have literally transformed the town.

Mr. Rogers, who is now 69 years of age, is said to be worth about $65,000,000. He is tall, broad and square-jawed, with shaggy brows which hide his eyes. When he talks, his utterance is always incisive and to the point. Not long ago, referring to a stock which has undergone undue inflation, he spoke of it as "a handful of value disolved in water." Persistently he preaches the virtues of Standard Oil as a public benefactor, calling attention to the fact that, as he says, "oil from wells drilled in Pennsylvania or West Virginia at a cost of $10,000 apiece is fetched to New York and sold for less than the price of spring water that has been transported the same distance."

Weaknesses of the Great.

Every great man or woman has his or her weakness, Queen Victoria's took the form of innumerable underscoring of words; Palmerston's was the bestowal of a capital letter upon every other word. Mr. Birrell, who mildly denounces those that confound "will" and "shall," himself trips over "who" and "whom." Mr. Chamberlain always describes things as being "different to," and pleads that such and such engagements "will prevent me making," and so on. Now this latter error, the false genitive, was one which Gladstone never forgave. Sir Edward Hamilton tells us that he once "received quite a homily" from Gladstone upon the latter's detecting in a letter, written by Sir Edward by his instructions, the misuse of the genitive. The curious part is that Sir Edward, in a page near to that on which this incident is narrated, speaks of Gladstone's method of preparing speeches as being different "to" that which is now in vogue. But Mr. Gladstone was not infallible.

Womanly Beauty.

This generation has seen in a remarkable fashion the results of popular expectation and general habits on physical development in the case of women. The number of tall and strong girls now is most striking and equally so are the beauty and vitality of many women who are past the fiftieth birthday.—Illustrated London News.

For Your Protection

we place this label on every package of Scott's Emulsion. The man with a fish on his back is our trade-mark, and it is a guarantee that Scott's Emulsion will do all that is claimed for it. Nothing better for lung, throat or bronchial troubles in infant or adult. Scott's Emulsion is one of the greatest flesh-builders known to the medical world.

We'll send you a sample free.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street New York

Arbor Day.

Friday, October 20th, is the day set apart by the State Department of Public Instruction as arbor day, and the schools of the state are urged to observe the day by the planting of trees and by other exercises designed to stimulate an interest in the science and art of forestry. Since the establishment of arbor day more than thirty years ago millions of trees have been planted within the borders of our land, and thousands of acres have been set apart for forestry. The observance of arbor day has extended not merely to every state of the union, but to France, Japan and other countries beyond the sea.

No Bounty on Wild Cats.

The Superior Court has decided that the law passed by the Legislature providing for the destruction of wild cats, foxes and minks in Pennsylvania, and offering bounties for the same is ineffective. The court holds that the title of the bill is defective and that there is nothing in the act to show who would pay the bounties. The case came before the court from Sullivan county and was a test one. The Sullivan county court is reversed by the decision.

Impure Ketchup

A number of prosecutions have been brought against Dauphin county merchants for the sale of tomato ketchup, samples of which have been found to contain chemical preservatives and coal tar dyes.

Samples have been procured from many other merchants in that county, and the division expects soon to announce that a number of additional prosecutions have been brought. Actions have just been taken in a number of similar cases in other parts of the State.

No hearings have yet been given to the two merchants in Harrisburg and the three in Cumberland county, recently charged with having sold "doctored" meats.

Notices Plenty—Game Scarce.

Sportsmen after fall game will find their hunting ground considerably circumscribed this fall by any number of notices posted in every section of the county as a warning against trespassers out hunting—additional notices are being put up right along. This makes the hunting grounds quite limited much to the chagrin of the sportsmen and lovers of game. If desiring to hunt on anti trespass grounds, better first get premission of the owner, which in many instances will be cheerfully granted to such as will not act detrimentally to the owner's property, as has often been the practice of some, by injuring stone and rail fences, carelessly setting fire to the woods, and otherwise being guilty of acts annoying to the owner.

President Roosevelt has had a sewing machine made, the exposed parts gold plated, highly finished, and supposed to be the most costly and beautiful machine ever made, and will send it to Japan by special messenger, as a present to the empress, as a partial recognition of her kindness to his daughter Alice, on the occasion of her recent visit to that country.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

PENNSYLVANIA Railroad.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 27, 1904.

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	4 A. M.	30 A. M.	12 P. M.	32 P. M.
Sunbury.....leave	‡ 6 45	‡ 9 55	‡ 2 00	‡ 5 25
Kilnes Grove	f 6 54	f 10 04	.....	f 5 35
Wolverton	f 6 58	f 10 08	.....	f 5 37
Kipps Run	f 7 06	f 10 11	.....	f 5 44
South Danville	7 11	10 17	2 21	5 50
Danville				
Boyd	f 7 16	f 10 21	.....	f 5 55
Roaring Creek	f 7 23	f 10 28	f 2 31	f 6 01
Catawissa	7 32	10 35	2 37	6 08
East Bloomsburg	7 40	10 43	2 43	6 15
Bloomsburg				
Espy Ferry	.....	‡10 47	.....	f 6 19
Stonytown Ferry	f 7 52	.....	.....	f 6 27
Creasy	7 54	10 56	f 2 56	6 30
Nescopeck	8 04	11 05	3 05	6 40
Berwick				
Wapwallopen	8 19	11 20	3 15	6 52
Pond Hill	f 8 23	f 11 25	.....	f 6 56
Moncanaqua	8 31	11 32	3 23	7 01
Sickshinny				
Retreat	8 43	11 42	3 32	7 10
Nanticoke	8 54	11 53	3 43	7 19
Buttonwood	f 9 00	f 12 00	.....	f 7 25
Plymouth Ferry	f 9 02	.....	.....	f 7 28
South Wilkesbarre	9 06	12 06	.....	7 30
Wilkesbarre ....Arrive	9 10	12 10	3 55	7 35
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	31 A. M.	15 A. M.	1 P. M.	67 P. M.
Wilkesbarre....Leave	‡ 7 15	‡10 35	‡ 2 45	‡ 6 00
South Wilkesbarre	7 20	.....	2 50	6 05
Plymouth Ferry	7 22	.....	.....	f 6 07
Buttonwood	f 7 24	.....	f 2 54	f 6 09
Nanticoke	7 31	10 50	3 02	6 17
Retreat	7 39	10 58	3 11	6 26
Shickshinny	7 48	11 07	3 21	6 37
Mocanaqua				
Pond Hill	f 7 53	.....	f 3 27	f 6 42
Wapwallopen	7 58	11 16	3 33	6 47
Berwick	8 09	11 26	3 42	7 00
Nescopeck				
Creasy	8 18	f1 35	3 53	7 09
Stonytown Ferry	f 8 2	.....	.....	f 7 12
Espy Ferry	f 8 29	.....	.....	.....
Bloomsburg	8 34	11 47	4 07	7 25
East Bloomsburg				
Catawissa	8 40	11 53	4 13	7 32
Roaring Creek	f 8 48	f 12 00	f 4 19	f 7 39
Boyd	f 8 55	.....	f 4 26	f 7 46
Danville	9 00	12 10	4 31	7 51
South Danville				
Kipps Run	f 9 05	.....	f 4 35	f 7 56
Wolverton	f 9 12	.....	f 4 42	f 8 03
Kilnes Grove	f 9 15	.....	f 4 45	f 8 16
Sunbury.....Arrive	9 25	1230	4 55	8 15
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

‡ Daily. ‡ Daily, except Sunday. "f" Stops only on signal notice to Agent, or Conductor to receive or discharge passengers.

"x" Stops only on Sunday on notice to Conductor to discharge passengers, or on notice to Agent to receive passengers.

Trains leave BLOOMSBURG as follows:

For Pittston and Scranton as follows: 7.40 and 10.43 a. m., 2.43 and 6.15 p. m. week days; 10.43 a. m. Sundays.

For Pottsville, Reading and Philadelphia, 7.40 a. m. and 4.18 p. m. week days.

For Hazleton, 7.40 a. m., 4.18 and 6.15 p. m. week days.

For Lewisburg, Milton, Williamsport, Lock Haven, Renova, Kane and Erie 11.47 a. m. week days; Lock Haven only, 8.34 a. m. and 4.07 p. m. Renova, Kane and Erie 11.47 a. m. week days; for Williamsport and intermediate stations, 8.34, 11.47 a. m. and 4.07, 7.25 p. m. week days.

For Bellefonte, Tyrone, Philipsburg, and Clearfield, 8.34 and 11.47 a. m, week days.

For Harrisburg and intermediate stations 8.34 and 11.47 a. m., 4.07 and 7.25 p. m. week days; 4.07 p. m. Sundays.

For Philadelphia (via Harrisburg), Baltimore and Washington 8.34 and 11.47 a. m., 4.07 and 7.25 p. m. week days; 4.07 p. m Sundays.

For Pittsburg (via Harrisburg), 8.34 a. m. 7.25 p. m. week days; 4.07 p. m. daily; via Lewistown Junction, 8.34 and 11.47 a. m. week days; via Lock Haven, 8.34 and 11.47 a. m. week days.

Pullman Parlor and Sleeping Cars run on through trains between Sunbury, Williamsport and Erie, between Sunbury and Philadelphia and Washington and between Harrisburg, Pittsburg and the west.

For further information apply to Ticket Agents.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Passr Traffic Mgr.

GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILWAY.

In effect Nov. 17, 1901.

TRAINS LEAVE BLOOMSBURG

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, weekdays 7.27 via West Milton; 11:30 a m, via East Mahanoy; 3.29 p m via West Milton.

For Williamsport, weekdays, 7.27 a m 3.29 p m.

For Danville and Milton, weekdays, 7:27 a m 3.29 p. m.

For Catawissa weekdays 7.27, 11:28 a m 12.20, 7.00, p. m.

For Rupert weekdays 7.27, 11.28 a. m. 12 20 3.29, 7.00, p. m.

TRAINS FOR BLOOMSBURG.

Leave New York via Philadelphia 9.05 a m., and via Easton 9.10 a. m.

Leave Philadelphia 10.21 a. m.

Leave Reading 12.15 p. m.

Leave Pottsville 12.55 p. m.

Leave Tamaqua 1.49 p. m.,

Leave Williamsport weekdays 10.00 a m, 4.30 p. m.

Leave Catawissa weekdays, 6.36, 8.20 a. m. 1.30, 3.32 p.m.

Leave Rupert, weekdays, 6.44, 8.28, 11.40 a. m. 1.38, 3.40 6.21 p. m.

ATLANTIC CITY R R.

From Chestnut Street Ferry.

For South St. see timetables at stations.

WEEKDAYS.

ATLANTIC CITY.	ATLANTIC CITY	CAPE MAY AND OCEAN CITY
7:30 a. m. Lcl.	4:00 p. m. Exp.	8:50 a. m.
9:00 a. m. Exp	(60 Minutes)	4:15 p. m
11:30 a. m. Exp.	5:00 p. m Exp.	5:00 p. m.
2:00 p. m. Exp.	5:00 p. m. Lcl.	SEA ISLE CITY
	7:15 p. m. Exp.	8:50 a. m.
	SUNDAYS.	
ATLANTIC CITY	ATLANTIC CITY.	CAPE MAY OCEAN CITY AND SEA ISLE CITY.
8:00 a. m. Lcl.	5:00 p. m. Lcl.	8:45 a. m.
9:00 a. m. Exp.	7:15 p. m. Exp.	
10:00 a. m. Exp.		

Detailed time tables at ticket offices, 13th and Chestnut Sts., 834 Chestnut St, 1005 Chestnut St., 609 South 3rd St., 3962 Market St., and at Stations.

Union Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

A. T. DICE, Gen'l Supt. EDSON J. WEEKS, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

Columbia & Montour El. Ry.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT JUNE 1, 1902, and until urther notice

Cars leave Bloom for Espy, Almedia, Lime Ridge, Berwick and intermediate points as follows:

A. M. 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, 10:20, 11:00, 11:40.

P. M. 12:20, 1:00, 1:40, 2.20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 10:20 and (11:00 Saturday nights only.)

Leaving depart from Berwick one hour from time as given above, commencing at 6:00 a. m.

Leave Bloom for Catawissa A. M. 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, 10:00, 11:40.

P. M. 12:20, 1:00 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20 9:00 9:40, 10:20 and (11:00 Saturday nights only.

Cars returning depart from Catawissa 20 minutes from time as given above.

WM. TERWILLIGER, Superintendent.

LACKAWANNA Railroad.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

In Effect March 1st., 1904.

EAST.

STATIONS.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Northumberland	10 45	10 00	1.50	1.. 25
Cameron	6 57	10 10	12 01	15 37
Danville	7 07	10 19	2 11	5 [illegible]
Catawissa	7 21	10 32	2 25	5 25
Rupert	7 26	10 37	2 29	5 [illegible]
Bloomsburg	7 33	10 41	2 33	5 [illegible]
Espy	7 38	10 48	2 40	5 [illegible]
Lime Ridge	7 44	10 54	12 46	5 [illegible]
Willow Grove	7 48	10 57	12 50	5 [illegible]
Briarcreek	7 54	10 59	12 53	10 [illegible]
Berwick	7 57	11 05	2 56	6 [illegible]
Beach Haven	8 05	11 12	3 02	6 [illegible]
Hick's Ferry	8 11	11 17	3 09	10 [illegible]
Shickshinny	8 22	11 31	3 20	8 [illegible]
Hunlock's	8 33	11 39	3 31	7 [illegible]
Nanticoke	8 38	11 44	3 38	7 [illegible]
Avondale	8 41	11 47	3 42	7 [illegible]
Plymouth	8 45	11 52	3 47	7 [illegible]
Plymouth Junction	8 47	11 55	3 52	7 [illegible]
Kingston	8 55	11 59	4 00	7 [illegible]
Luzerne	8 58	12 02	4 03	7 [illegible]
Forty Fort	9 00	12 04	4 07	7 [illegible]
Wyoming	9 05	12 08	4 12	7 [illegible]
West Pittston	9 10	12 12	4 17	7 [illegible]
Susquehanna Ave	9 13	12 14	4 20	7 [illegible]
Pittston	9 19	12 17	4 24	8 03
Duryea	9 25	12 20	4 29	8 [illegible]
Lackawanna	9 26	12 22	4 32	8 [illegible]
Taylor	9 32	12 28	4 40	8 17
Bellevue	9 37	12 32	4 45	8 [illegible]
SCRANTON	9 42	12 35	4 50	8 25
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

WEST.

STATIONS.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
SCRANTON	6 35	10 10	1 55	16 40
Bellevue	6 39	10 13	1 59	6 44
Taylor	6 44	10 17	2 03	6 49
Lackawanna	6 50	10 24	2 10	6 55
Duryea	6 53	10 28	2 13	6 58
Pittston	6 58	10 33	2 17	7 02
Susquehanna Ave	7 01	10 37	2 19	7 04
West Pittston	7 05	10 41	2 23	7 07
Wyoming	7 10	10 46	2 27	7 12
Forty Fort	7 14	10 49	2 31	7 17
Luzerne	7 17	10 52	2 34	7 19
Kingston	7 24	10 56	2 40	7 25
Plymouth Junction	7 29	11 00	2 45	7 30
Plymouth	7 31	11 05	2 49	7 34
Avondale	7 39	11 09	2 54	7 38
Nanticoke	7 43	11 13	2 58	7 42
Hunlock's	7 49	11 19	3 06	7 48
Shickshinny	8 01	11 31	3 20	7 58
Hick's Ferry	8 11	11 43	3 30	8 08
Beach Haven	8 19	11 48	3 37	8 14
Berwick	8 27	11 54	3 44	8 20
Briarcreek	8 32	12 01	3 50	8 25
Willow Grove	8 36	12 05	3 54	8 29
Lime Ridge	8 40	12 09	3 58	8 33
Espy	8 46	12 15	4 06	8 40
Bloomsburg	8 53	12 22	4 12	8 46
Rupert	8 57	12 26	4 15	8 50
Catawissa	9 02	12 32	4 20	8 55
Danville	9 15	12 44	4 33	9 10
Cameron	9 24	12 57	4 43	9 21
NORTHUMBERLAND	9 35	1 10	4 55	9 35
	A. M.	A. M.	A. M	A. M

‡ Runs daily. f Flag station.

E. M. RINE, Supt. T. W. LEE, Gen. Pass. Agt.

Bloomsburg & Sullivan Railroad.

Taking Effect May 1st 1904, 12:05 a. m.

NORTHWARD.

	1 ‡	3 †	5 ‡	
Bloomsburg D L & W	9 00	2 37	6 15	6
Bloomsburg P & R	9 02	2 39	6 17	....
Bloomsburg Main St	9 05	2 42	6 20	....
Paper Mill	9 15	2 52	6 30	6 20
Light Street	9 18	2 55	6 34	6 25
Orangeville	9 26	3 03	6 43	6 50
Forks	9 35	3 13	6 53	7 05
Zaners	f9 40	13 17	6 57	7 15
Stillwater	9 48	3 25	7 03	7 49
Benton	9 56	3 33	7 13	8 17
Edsons	10 03	13 37	7 17	8 29
Coles Creek	10 03	3 40	7 21	8 33
Laubachs	10 08	3 45	7 31	8 40
Central	10 15	3 52	7 41	9 05
Jamison City	10 18	3 55	7 45	9 15

SOUTHWARD.

	2 †	4 †	6 ‡	8 ‡	22 †
Jamison City	5 50	10 48	4 35	7 00	11 30
Central	5 53	10 51	4 38	7 03	11 45
Laubachs	6 03	11 02	4 48	7 13	11 55
Coles Creek	6 12	11 06	4 53	7 22	12 05
Edsons	f6 14	f11 09	f4 56	f7 24	12 10
Benton	6 18	11 13	5 00	7 28	12 15
Stillwater	6 28	11 21	5 08	7 38	12 45
Zaners	f6 35	f11 29	5 17	f7 45	12 [illegible]
Forks	6 39	11 33	5 21	7 49	1 00
Orangeville	6 50	11 4	5 31	8 00	1 30
Light Street	7 00	11 50	5 39	8 10	1 [illegible]
Paper Mill	6 03	11 53	5 42	8 13	1 50
Bloom. Main St.	7 13	12 02	5 53	8 23	2 05
Bloom. P & R	7 18	12 05	5 55	8 28	2 10
Bloom. D L & W	7 20	12 10	6 00	8 30	2 16

Trains No. 21 and 22, mixed, second class.

Trains No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8, Passenger, 1st class.

W. C. SNYDER, Supt.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

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Safe, Quick, Reliable Regulator

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Dr. LaFranco, Philadelphia, Pa.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine.

SAFE. Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in RED and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse Dangerous Substitutions and Imitations. Buy of your Druggist, or send 4c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists. Chichester Chemical Co. 2441 Madison Square, PHILA., PA.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

STRONGEST BANK IN THE COUNTY

CAPITAL $100,000. Surplus and Undivided Profits $150,000.

First National Bank,

OF BLOOMSBURG, PA.

MAKE NO MISTAKE BUT DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS IN THE STRONGEST BANK.

OFFICERS:

E. W. M. Low, President. J. M. Staver, Vice President.
E. B. Tustin, Vice President. E. F. Carpenter, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

E. W. M. Low,	F. G. Yorks,	Frank Ikeler,	Joseph Ratti,
E. B. Tustin,	Fred Ikeler,	Geo. S. Robbins,	S. C. Creasy,
J. M. Staver,	M. I. Low,	Louis Gross,	H. V. Hower.

THE COLUMBIAN.

ESTABLISHED 1866.
THE COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

ESTABLISHED 1837. CONSOLIDATED 1869
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,
At Bloomsburg, the County Seat of Columbia County, Pennsylvania.
GEO. E. ELWELL, EDITOR.
GEO. C. ROAN, FOREMAN.

TERMS:—Inside the county $1.00 a year In advance; $1.50 if not paid in advance. Outside the county, $1.25 a year, strictly in Advance.

All communications should be addressed THE COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1905.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
W. H. BERRY,
of Chester.

FOR JUDGE SUPREME COURT,
JOHN STEWART,
of Franklin County.

FOR JUDGE SUPERIOR COURT,
JOHN B. HEAD,
of Greensburg.

Democratic County Ticket.

FOR PROTHONOTARY AND CLERK OF THE COURTS,
C. M. TERWILLIGER
of Bloomsburg.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
FRANK W. MILLER
of Centralia.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
CHAS. L. POHE,
of Catawissa.

JERRY A. HESS
of Bloomsburg.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
M. H. RHODES
of Bloomsburg, Pa.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
CHRISTIAN A. SMALL
of Bloomsburg.

FOR COUNTY AUDITOR,
C. L. HIRLEMAN

HARRY B. CREASY.

THE SOUTH SIDE.

For many years it has been customary in the distribution of county offices, for the Democratic party in this county to give to the south side of the river its proportionate share of the offices, according to the vote cast. As about two-thirds of the vote was on this side, and one-third on the other side of the river, it has been customary to choose the sheriff and county treasurer from the other side every third term, while one commissioner has been almost uniformly conceded.

In this spirit of fairness a rule was adopted at the last revision of the Democratic rules providing that when two candidates are to be nominated for the same office, each voter should vote for one candidate on each side of the river, and that the offices of sheriff and treasurer shall be filled from the south side every third term, "as has been the custom in past years." This rule was intended merely to assure to the south side what had always been conceded to it.

At the last primary election in June the two candidates on the south side received the highest number of votes cast for county commissioner, and this happened because the voters on that side did not observe the rule that was made exclusively for their benefit. The north side divided its votes, voting for one on the south side, while the south side largely cast its votes for the two south side candidates, and the result was the large vote for the latter.

The county convention declared the nominees to be C. L. Pohe of the south side, who received the highest vote of all, and J. A. Hess, who received the highest vote on this side, a decision which was entirely in accord with the custom of the party, and the rule made in compliance therewith.

With this decision William B. Shuck was not satisfied, though he announced himself as a candidate "subject to the rules of the Democratic party," and has entered the field as a candidate for the office of county commissioner, on nomination papers.

What this leads up to is this: Mr. Pohe will undoubtedly be elected, though no one should feel so sure of this as to neglect to vote for him. If by any means Mr. Shuck should succeed, it would give the south side two commissioners instead of one, and would no doubt result in the rescinding of the rule not only as to county commissioner but also as to Sheriff and treasurer, and then the south side would get the candidates only when it could secure enough votes to nominate them.

Does the south side want this? The way to avoid it is to stand by the rules of the party, and vote the straight Democratic ticket from top to bottom.

The Democratic organization in this County is working hard for the whole ticket and it will leave no stone unturned in its efforts to elect it. The Executive Committee and Chairman are devising ways and means how best to reach the voters and get them all out. Democratic voters, don't compel the Committee to do this; make some individual effort yourselves to accomplish it. Let us take some pride in keeping our county Democratic, and spend a few hours once a year on election day in the interest of the party and with the hope of maintaining our supremacy. It will be a source of satisfaction and gratification to us, when the election is over, if we have a good majority, and we will also feel that our efforts have not been in vain, and see the utter falsity of the statement that our majority in the County is fast declining. The Andrew Jackson Democrats in the County are not all dead yet, and this year some of them will be much in evidence. Do not get into your head that this is an off year and then not go to the polls to vote. It is not an off year for we have an important State office to fill, viz: That of State Treasurer, and the Hon. Wm. H. Berry is the man who will guard the tax payers' money with an eagle eye. Vote the straight Democratic ticket.

M. H Rhoades, the Democratic Candidate for County Treasurer will be elected, but we do not want to take any chances on it; so therefore let every Democrat in the County go to the polls on election day and cast his vote straight for a ticket from the State down that has men on it who are honest, honorable and democratic. Let there be no stay-at-home Democrats. Let us show our Republican friends that Columbia County has still its usual democratic majority.

Mr. Berry will get the Democratic vote of the state, the entire Prohibition vote, and the Independent Republican vote in every county. It is believed this is sufficient to insure his election if the Democrats turn out in force. Under these circumstances, let every Democrat be at the polls. We can win a victory if we will make the effort. It will not be for party, but for honesty and against rascality in the state treasury.

Vote for C. M. Terwilliger for Prothonotary and Clerk of the Courts. He is the regular Democratic nominee, and is a Candidate for a second term as is the custom in that office. Mr. Terwilliger has been a very good official, and attends to the duties of his office well. Vote the straight Democratic ticket.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE PUBLIC FUNDS AS GANG'S ASSETS

Are the men of Pennsylvania going to keep on voting that the members of the gang shall have the command of the great surplus in the State Treasury for their personal use?

This question is pertinent in view of the constantly increasing evidence that State funds are habitually placed on deposit with certain banks on condition that large loans shall be made to men high in the "organization" and quickly withdrawn when such loans are refused or the borrowers are forced to pay.

Following the exposures made by Homer L. Castle and William H. Berry, J. B. Corry, a director of the Braddock National Bank, in an interview on Wednesday, said:

A few years ago the Braddock National Bank was made one of the State depositories. The State Treasurer consented to deposit some money with us, and sent, I think, a draft for $10,000. The deposit entry was hardly dry on our books until one of the ring politicians came to Braddock with a note for discount. We did not like the security he offered and turned the note down. The State deposit was checked out immediately. That ended the Braddock National Bank's State depositoryship.

About two years ago a friend of our bank approached J. G. Kelly, our president, with a proposition to get us a $20,000 State deposit if we would discount a ringster's note.

Mr. Kelly said to him: "Why not make it $100,000?"

A few days afterward he came back, saying we could have $100,000 deposit if we would discount a $20,000 note for one of the ring politicians. I don't remember the man's name.

We turned the note down and got no State deposit.

I have been told by men who know that there are few banks that have State money on deposit that don't have to make loans to ring politicians. So notorious is this fact I would not consent to have the Braddock National Bank become a State depository on any condition.

Earlier in the campaign, Senator Penrose said of a statement by Mr. Castle similar but not quite so explicit: "There is not a damned word of truth in it." A day or two later when Mr. Castle named the bank, Mr. Penrose admitted that the statement was true.

Neither Mr. Penrose nor the Andrews brothers, nor any of the others involved are making denials now. Nobody doubts that they would if they could.

These are the uses for which a surplus running from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 is kept in the State Treasury while the insane wards of the State have been kept huddled like swine in over-crowded, dilapidated, unclean rookeries and great public enterprises like the extension of Capitol Park have been turned down.

The public money in the State Treasury is the gang's private asset and it will be so for three years longer if the people this Fall do not vote Plummer out and Berry in.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

Jerry A. Hess and C. L. Pohe are the regular Democratic nominees for the office of County Commissioner. In their hands the interests of the taxpayers will be carefully looked after, and the people's money guarded as well as it can be, and the County tax rate be kept as low as economy will permit. Both will make honest, capable and efficient officers. Their Democracy was imbibed from their parents and grand parents. They have sprung from the old line Democrats and they are entitled to an old time majority.

Straight tickets voted by all of us will give them this.

Ayer's

Doctors first prescribed Ayer's Cherry Pectoral over 60 years ago. They use it today more than ever. They

Cherry Pectoral

rely upon it for colds, coughs, bronchitis, consumption. They will tell you how it heals inflamed lungs.

"I had a very bad cough for three years. Then I tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. My sore lungs were soon healed and my cough dropped away."
MRS. PEARL HYDE, Guthrie Centre, Ia.

25c., 50c., $1.00. All druggists. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

for Old Coughs

One Ayer's Pill at bedtime insures a natural action next morning.

For District Attorney

VOTE FOR
CHRISTIAN A. SMALL
of Bloomsburg.

Your Support is Respectfully Solicited. 9-14-tf

FOR County Commissioner

VOTE FOR
CHARLES L. SANDS
of Mt. Pleasant.

Independent Candidate.

INDEPENDENT
For Register and Recorder,
W. L. GARRISON,
of Bloomsburg.
Platform: No Bosses. No. Beer. No Machine.
Subject to the decision of the conscientious voters irrespective of party.
Support respectfully solicited. 5t

Not a Candidate

William Bogart did not file nomination papers for the office of county commissioner, and is therefore not a candidate for that position. Our article of last week on that subject may therefore have been somewhat premature as Mr. Bogart feels, though our information at the time was that he intended to be a candidate, from a source which was considered reliable.

Much pressure was brought to bear upon him to induce him to file papers, but his own good judgment and his loyalty to his party prevailed and he did not permit himself to be used in that way. Mr. Bogart has made a good county commissioner and he has acted wisely in not spoiling his record by being an independent candidate. It was only natural that he should feel hurt in not being given a second term, as there are very few men who would not have felt the same way under the circumstances, but he has gracefully accepted the situation, and this removes much of the complication in the commissioner fight.

Returned to Florida

William H. Clark left on Monday noon to return to his home in Florida, after spending the past three months here at his old home with his brother and sisters. It has been his custom for some time past to spend every other summer here. His health has been better this summer than for some years.

Call and See Our Line of FALL and WINTER -SUITS-

TOWNSEND'S

Five Suits of The Ultra Fashionable.

Both Gray in color, and you know Gray is "It" this year, if you would be in the front of the procession. We have put a most moderate price on them, indeed, we could easily ask a $5 bill more for each one and you would pay it willingly.

At $18.50—Gray Worsted Suit, small broken plaid effect, 42 inch coat, tight fitting back, full sleeve, turned back cuff, satin lined to the waist, single breasted. Nine gore skirt.

At $19.50—Gray Checked Cloth, 48 inches coat, tight fitting, large sleeve, turned back cuff, black velvet collar, lined to the waist with satin. Nine gore skirt.

At $20.00—Dark Gray cloth suit, a very pretty shade of gray with an invisible plaid. Coat 45 inches long, tight fitting back, straight front, lined to the waist, large sleeves, turned back cuff, sleeve plaited 8 inches above the cuff. Nine gore skirt.

At $22.00—Suit of gray cloth, small checked effect. Coat 48 inches long, tight fitting back, straight front, full plaited sleeve at top. Nine gore skirt with two inverted plaits in front.

At $30.00—Suit of Gray Tweed, invisible plaid, 50 inch coat, strap and stitched trimmed, tight fitting back and front, black velvet collar, full shirred sleeve. 13 gore skirt with inverted plaits down the front.

F. P. PURSEL.

BLOOMSBURG, - PENNA.

Cut off that cough with Jayne's Expectorant and prevent pneumonia, bronchitis and consumption.
The world's Standard Throat and Lung Medicine for 75 years.
Get it of your druggist and keep it always ready in the house.

A Man's feet are better judges of shoes than he is!

When you tuck your's into a pair of

"Keith's Konqueror"

Shoes they'll tell you they're comfortable at last.

$3.50 and $4.00

Chas. M. Evans,

AGENT FOR BLOOMSBURG.

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1905

Entered at the Post Office, Bloomsburg, Pa. as second class matter, March 1, 1888.

LOCAL NEWS.

Legal advertisements on page 7.

Editor Brewington of the Benton *Argus* is the father of a new son.

The Normal foot ball team will play Shamokin on Saturday at that place.

Henry Drinker was inaugurated President of Lehigh University on October 12th.

Dr. J. W. Bruner will build a two story addition to his Market street residence.

Miss Ella Stoker of Stillwater is assisting in the newspaper department of this office.

William Jennings Bryan and family are now in Japan where they will spend several weeks.

Warren H. Eyer is serving as a grand juror in the United States Court at Scranton this week.

Dr. R. M. Lashelle has been appointed postmaster at Centralia in place of A. D. Goldsworthy removed.

Dr. H. Bierman recently assisted at the laying of the corner stone of the new Hahneman Hospital at Scranton.

Rev. Norman Burnham of Springfield, Mass. officiated at St. Gabriel's Church, Cole's Creek on Sunday.

B. H. Johnson has resigned his position with the *Morning Press* to accept one with the American Car & Foundry Co.

Hadley's Moving Pictures will appear in the Opera House tomorrow night under the auspices of the Wheelmen's Club.

Hon. R. Scott Ammerman of Danville is among the speakers who are addressing Democratic meetings through the state.

Most of the material for the Catawissa bridge is on the ground, and the construction will proceed as rapidly as possible.

An effort is being made to arrange a foot ball game between Normal and Dickinson College at Sunbury on Thanksgiving Day.

Normal and Dickinson Seminary played foot ball last Saturday afternoon on the Normal field, the score being 10 to 5 in favor of Normal.

Lafayette Keeler of Benton was among our many callers during the fair. He is one of our old friends and we are always glad to see him.

Fair time is always an Old Home week for Bloomsburg. A great many former residents return here annually during the fair. This was the case last week.

Hon. John G. Harman joined Candidate Berry's party last week and made speeches at several points. He is a good speaker and his addresses were well received.

Rails are now being laid on the Bloomsburg & Millville Trolley line by Contractor Regan. The work was begun at Millville, and is nearly down to Eyers Grove.

William C. Johnston Esq. returned on Monday from Tennessee, where he spent a week on business. He expects to go to the Adirondacks next week to hunt for deer.

Judge Little and family have been spending several weeks on his farm near Light Street, with his son Harry. The Judge is looking better and has gained in weight.

A stoppage in the sewer pipe backed water into Mrs. M. E. Ent's cellar on Tuesday. Street commissioner Cadman located the difficulty on Wednesday and removed the obstruction.

D. J. Tasker and the Howe Moving Pictures are in Kentucky this week, and next week will be in Illinois. He writes that they are showing to crowded houses everywhere.

The display of Edward B. Tustin Jr., an eleven-year-old lad, in the main building at the fair, was very ingenious, and the spot was constantly thronged with spectators. It was his own work.

The annual bi-county convention of the Christian Endeavor of Columbia and Montour counties will convene in Catawissa this evening and continue tomorrow. An interesting program has been arranged.

David Reeder of Newberry lost his right foot at the P. & R. freight station at Sunbury on Tuesday, while a train on which he was brakeman was being shifted. He was taken to the hospital where the foot was amputated.

Sir Henry Irving, the eminent English actor, died at Bradford, England, on Friday last. He had played his part with unusual vigor, but died suddenly soon after reaching his hotel. He will be buried in Westminister Abbey.

Frank H. Sloan has been nominated on the Republican ticket for the office of city engineer of Baltimore, Md., a position which he has formerly filled for two terms. He is a son of C. P. Sloan of Market street, and is well known here.

At the annual election of the Bloomsburg Water Co. last week Tuesday, Dr. J. J. Brown and H. H. Grotz were elected directors in place of Dr. W. M. Reber, deceased and L. E. Waller who declined a re-election owing to his absence from town. No other changes were made in the board.

Two weeks from next Tuesday is election. Every man should make up his mind that he will give a little time on that day to his country. It will not take long to go to the polls. The right of suffrage is a great privilege, and every good American citizen ought to have his say in public matters.

Concrete pavements are to be laid in place of plank at the D. L. & W. depot. The buildings have been recently painted and other improvements made. If the company would erect a roof to protect passengers from storm as they get on and off the cars it would be highly appreciated by the travelling public.

Miss Alva Rinker died at her home on West Second street on Monday morning, after an illness of several months, aged 46 years. She was a sister of W. E., B. F., George and Ida Rinker, of Bloomsburg and Mrs. Jas. Hooper, of Houtzdale. The funeral was held on Wednesday, Rev. W. M Tinker officiating.

Donald G. Herring, son of Judge and Mrs. Grant Herring, has been elected President of the Junior class at Princeton University. This is considered a high honor, and is an indication of the popularity which Don enjoys among his classmates. He has been prominent as an athlete, being a young man of splendid physique, and last year played on the "scrub" foot ball team, and is this year on the 'Varsity team as right tackle. He has also made a big hit as a wrestler.

Your glasses may be partly right, and proportionately helpful; but if they are not entirely right you are not getting all of the benefit you should. **ONLY** medical eye specialists can determine exactly what lenses are needed. **Henry W. Champlin. M. D., OCULIST,**

Frank W. Miller, Candidate for Register and Recorder, is a young man. He has the ability to fill the office and he will be obliging and courteous. Let us elect him with an old time majority.

Rev. Zeigler has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Christian churches at Bloomsburg and Berwick, and has moved to the latter place from Sweet Valley, his former charge.

Samuel Fuhrman of Ringtown, the missing man was found at Williamsport on Tuesday night where he sought lodging at the police station. He probably got on the wrong train, or he may have walked there. He was sent to his friends at Ringtown.

Rev. C. H. Burnett, pastor of the A. M. E. Church, has resigned and gone to his former home in Georgia, and Rev. C. P. Harrington who has been at Newcastle for the past three years, has been stationed here by the conference which met at Wilkes-Barre. J. Frank Parks has been granted an exhorter's license.

The Holy Communion under the pastorate of Rev. A. Houtz will be administered as follows: Orangeville Oct. 22 at 10:30 A. M.; St. James Oct. 29 at 10:15 A. M.; Hidley Nov. 5 at 10:30 A. M.; and Zion Nov. 12 at 10:30 A. M.

Preparatory service and business meeting on the preceding Saturday.

Dr. and Mrs. J. R. Chapin of Schoolcraft, Mich., have returned to their home after spending a couple of months in the east. Dr. Chapin was formerly a prominent physician and a leading citizen of Benton, and moved to Schoolcraft many years ago. Both he and Mrs. Chapin have many relatives and friends in this section.

John D. Fowler, son of Nathan B. Fowler of this town, was killed at Hinsdale, Illinois, last week by being run over by a train. He resided at Downer's Grove, Ill., and went to Hinsdale on business, and it is supposed he was struck by another train as he alighted. Some years ago he was Superintendent of the Bloomsburg Water Co.

The arrangements for the formal inauguration of the Rev. Dr. William Perry Eveland as president of the Williamsport Dickinson Seminary, which will occur on Friday, October 26, are being completed as rapidly as possible. There will be a number of presidents of prominent schools present and many ministers from various points in the State.

Another shooting case comes from Berwick. John Alterio, an Italian of West Berwick on Friday evening last shot Mike Sterijko, a Slavonian, in the leg and abdomen. The wounded man was taken to the Wilkes-Barre hospital, and Alterio was committed to the Bloomsburg jail in default of $3000 bail. It is thought that Mike will recover.

At State College.

Prof. J. A. Dennis went to Bellefonte on Saturday as a delegate to an Odd Fellows Encampment.

Incidentally he attended a banquet on Wednesday evening given by the Bloomsburg Club of State College. This town and vicinity has a large delegation at that institution, and they have organized a club with seventeen members.

Boy Wanted.

A boy sixteen years old with fair common school education is wanted at this office to learn the printing trade. Full particulars as to work and pay will be given on application. tf

Bloomsburgers At Towanda.

The Bradford County Teachers' Institute was held at Towanda last week. Among the instructors were Prof. C. H. Albert, and Prof. O. H. Yetter.

Speaking of the former the *Argus* says: An address was delivered by Professor C. H. Albert of the Bloomsburg Normal School on the foundations of education. Miss Maude Welles of Lock Haven Normal school gave a fine recitation entitled "Marcelles of the Slow Race." At the afternoon session of Monday Professor Albert, who is a very pleasing speaker, continued his address on education, starting from fundamental principles and giving teachers many valuable hints on teaching and mental concentration.

Of Mr. Yetter the *Journal* says: The morning session opened at 10:55 by singing "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name," led by Professor O. H. Yetter of Bloomsburg, who has conducted the music here for several years. Mr. Yetter is highly popular with the teachers.

PURELY PERSONAL

William Beishline of Orange was in town on Tuesday.

Mrs H. A. McKillip is visiting friends in Carlisle this week.

N. U. Funk Esq., was in Wilkes-Barre Monday, on business.

Mrs. R. C. Neal of Harrisburg spent a couple of days in town last week.

Arthur H. Grotz of New York visited his parents here during the past week.

Misses Mabel and Elizabeth Waller of Indiana, Pa., are the guests of Mrs. C. W. McKelvy.

I. A. Snyder, of the Exchange Hotel, is in Maine, at a hunter's camp at Norcross, looking for big game.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Menagh of Washington, D. C. have been visiting the former's sister, Mrs. C. E. Savage.

Ex sheriff John Mowrey was in town last week. He was among the Democrats from a distance who attended the mass meeting at considerable personal inconvenience.

John G. Laubach of Sugarloaf was among the upper end people who attended the fair, and found time to give us a welcome call. He has been a reader of the COLUMBIAN for many years and is always paid up in advance.

John Morris of Greenwood was among the Democrats who came to town to attend the Mass meeting on October 10th. He drove seventeen miles and home again in order to be present. Such devotion to political principle is the kind that counts. John is a son of Wesley Morris.

ROOHE—WIRT WEDDING.

[Continued from 1st page.]

themums and autumn leaves filling the centre of the table. The breakfast was delicious and elaborate. At one point, boxes of the bride's cake were given to each guest, and the ice cream was served in individual white heart shaped boxes surmounted by tiny doves. During the breakfast an Hungarian Band played delightfully and frequently the men sang, one of them a soloist, having a fine baritone voice.

The leave taking of the happy pair was informal and charming. As the bride left the room she was showered with lilies of the valley. The color scheme of the wedding was white; chrysanthemums and lilies of the valley. The ushers at the church who were also at the breakfast were: Messrs. Karl Funston Wirt of Bloomsburg, Paul Coburn of Boston, Richard K. Hartwell of Chicago, Raymond Kirk of Chicago and Corbin Edgell of New York all having been Harvard classmates of the groom.

Mr. and Mrs. Wirt's other guests at breakfast were: Bishop Darlington, the Reverend Mr. Nichols, Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Rodgers, Miss Rodgers, Mr. Kenneth Rodgers of Germantown, Mrs. J. A. Roche, Miss Helen Roche, Mrs. Howland of Chicago, Mr. and Mrs. James Roche of Bridgeport, Conn., Mr. and Mrs. R. S. George of New York, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Dunning of Syracuse, N. Y., Mr. and Mrs. George Sirret of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Dallett Wilson of Baltimore, Mr. and Mrs. Armand Brand of New York, Mr. Wymer Mills of New York, Mr. Graham Smith of New York, Miss Robinson Smith of New York, Miss Nan Dennison of Syracuse N. Y.

Many beautiful presents were received in Bloomsburg, some in New York and some sent direct to Chicago, the bride's future home. The bride's gift to the groom was a beautiful pearl scarf pin. Among the gifts were from Mr. and Mrs. Wirt a complete set of table silver in an oaken case; Mrs. Roche, the groom's mother, a silver tea service, colonial pattern; Mr. Karl Wirt a very handsome large silver salver; the bride's grandmother an exquisite colonial cake basket.

The day was perfect, bright sunshine, a day of Indian summer.

After their bridal holidays Mr. and Mrs. Roche will make their home in Chicago where the groom is secretary of the Otis Elevator Company.

On Monday evening Mr. and Mrs. Wirt entertained at dinner at the New Netherland Hotel. There were ten covers. The guests were the mother and sisters of the groom, the bride and groom, the bride's brother, Bishop Darlington and the Rev. Mr. Nichols.

An Occasion of Interest

Councilman James Magee 2nd has kindly consented to give to the people of Bloomsburg his celebrated lecture on his recent trip abroad, in the M. E. Church, this Thursday evening, Oct. 19. This is a benefit for the Sunday School, and the talk will be historic, interesting, beneficial, and we bespeak for him a full house. A silver offering will be taken at the door.

COMMITTEE.

Marriage

Welsh and Ruckle—on the 17th inst at the home of the bride by Rev. A. Houtz, Mr. George S. Welsh of Orange township and Miss Elsie A. Ruckle of Centre township.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Another Large Lot Of The Newest Coats

In Empire, Tourist and fitted Empire styles placed on sale this week. A new Tourist 45in. long Covert Coat body and sleeve satin lined at 7.00. See the Coverts at 8.50, 10.00, 12.00, 13.00, 14.00. They're all right up to the minute in style, quality and workmanship.

Newest Suits

45in. long coat suit made of Lymansville cheviot ½ satin lined, 9 gore skirt, high kilted at 17.50.

$20.00 for a handsome light gray suit 45in. coat, all satin lined, velvet collar 11 gore skirt, high kilted. A beauty.

Dress Goods

If you have a dress goods need see The Clark Store line and prices. 50in. broadcloth at 1.00 yd, usual 1.25 grade. 50in. mohairs at 50c. yd. 42in. wool cheviots at 50c. yd, with plenty of others.

Black Underskirts

At 73, 89, 1.00 and 1.46. All made from mercerized materials.

Millinery.

The millinery section of The Clark Store offers you the best selection of trimmed hats at moderate prices. All made in their own workroom. Also a complete line of ready to wear hats. We are ready to make you a hat promptly to order or do any kind of millinery work promptly, stylishly and in a first class manner by expert milliners.

Dress Silks

19in. colored taffetas 59c. yd. 27in. changeable taffetas 74c. yd. 27in. black taffetas 75c. yd. 36in. black taffetas 1.00 and 1.25 yd. 23in. black Poie DeSoie 1.00 and 1.25 yd. Fancy silks all grades.

The Clark Store.

TALK NO. 67.

SAVE YOUR EYESIGHT BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE

The proper care of the eyes will save all the worries and miseries that neglect of them will surely bring.

Correctly fitted glasses will remedy the ills already begun.

Skill and experience alone can adjust glasses properly.

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A SHAMEFUL RECORD

Plummer Earned Machine Favor By Abject Servility.

His Legislative Career Shows a Continuous Course of Iniquity and An Unbroken Record of Obedience to the Bosses—Voted For All the Vicious Legislation of the Gang and Against All Measures For the People.

[Concluded From Last Week.]

The Session of 1905.

J. Lee Plummer's abject subserviency to the machine in the contested election cases disposed of during the session of 1903 made him a prime favorite at the beginning of the session of 1905. During the two previous sessions, Ward B. Bliss, of Delaware county, had been chairman of the committee on appropriations, admittedly the most important position in the Legislature from a machine standpoint, with the possible exception of the Speakership. According to precedent, Mr. Bliss, having been re-elected, stood to succeed himself, with Mr. McClain, of Lancaster, the fittest man in the body, measured by experience and ability for the office, first in the line of succession. Shortly before the session opened, however, Mr. Bliss died, and Plummer was jumped over McClain's head into the coveted position.

Few outside of those intimately associated with legislation understand the vast power for good or evil vested in the chairmanship of the house committee on appropriations. He is in fact in control of the purse-strings of the Commonwealth, and supported by a well-disciplined machine can dispose of the revenues of the State almost at his pleasure. For years it has been one of the principal sources of revenue for the machine, the rake-off from appropriations to charitable and educational institutions amounting to a vast sum each session. But to make this graft available, it is necessary to have an absolutely obedient and entirely conscienceless man at the head of the committee. In the contested election cases, Mr. McClain showed that he couldn't be depended upon, and Plummer proved that he could. Therefore, Plummer was taken.

State Charities Perverted.

The record of the appropriations committee of the last Legislature is so notorious and rotten that it's hardly worth while to cite it in detail. The managers of every charity in the State know how their recommendations were ignored, the members of the committee remember how they were slighted, and the general public has come to understand that political expediency rather than the merits of institutions or the necessities of the wards of the Commonwealth was consulted in dispensing the charities. Representative Hays, of Butler county, a lifelong Republican and member of the committee, openly charged Chairman Plummer with usurping authority and betraying public interests by shaping the appropriations to serve the political machine rather than the interests of the people. Plummer was silent under the accusation because he knew it could be proved.

His relationship to other vicious legislation of the session of 1905 may well be examined by the voters who are asked to entrust him with a closer association with the treasures of the State. It can be said without fear of contradiction that he supported with voice, vote or personal solicitation every iniquitious measure considered during the session, and that he didn't vote for a single measure in the interest of the people unless it was some trifle which the machine consented to as a sort of sop to the reform whale. For example:

He voted against a resolution instructing Pennsylvania Senators, and requesting our Representatives in Congress to vote for the legislation advocated by President Roosevelt prohibiting discrimination in freight charges and the payment of rebates. Legislative Record, pages 200-204.

Against Personal Registration.

He voted against the resolution offered by Mr. Sheatz, of Philadelphia, to discharge the elections committee from the further consideration of his personal registration bill for cities of the State. Legislative Record, pages 977-78. The measure had been held in committee so long that the purpose to smother it stood revealed, and the object of the motion was to put it on the calendar in order that it might have a chance of passing. Mr. Plummer and most of the Republicans under orders from the machine managers voted against the motion and defeated it.

He dodged the vote on the resolution offered by Mr. Creasy to put the bill allowing trolley railrads to carry freight on the calendar. Legislative Record, pages 2219-22. That measure was also being stifled in committee by machine orders.

He voted against the resolution offered by Mr. Scofield, Republican, of Clearfield, to take the employers' liability out of the committee on judiciary general and place it on the calendar. Legislative Record, pages 2224-27. This bill was advocated by the United Mine Workers and other labor organizations, and is already in successful and satisfactory operation in a number of States.

The Infamous Vice Bills.

He voted for the atrocious Puhl bill. Legislative Record, pages 1039-40.

This measure was designed to destroy the Philadelphia Law and Order Society. When the partnership between the police department and the purveyors of vice became so notorious that the public conscience revolted, the Law and Order Society was organized as a defensive expedient by well-meaning people. For several years it had been the only agency to repress vice, and its activities were in some measure menacing the prosperity of the odious partnership. The society operated through deputy constables appointed by friendly Magistrates. The constables operated under the direction of agents of the society, and without consultation with the police. The Puhl bill required all such organizations to make public all its movements, including its sources of revenue, the obvious purpose being to enable the police department to "tip off" the criminals all contemplated raids, and punish those who contributed to the funds of the society as unfriendly and venal police authorities can.

He voted for two of the infamous Ehrhardt bills, and dodged the vote on the other. Legislative Record, pages 1080-81; 1414-15.

These monstrous measures were intended to protect the "white slave" dealers in Philadelphia. A number of miscreants had formed a syndicate to recruit for the brothels of that city and New York. Their method was to send agents into the country towns and to the ports of entry where, under promise of lucrative employment, they would induce attractive country girls and likely immigrant girls to accompany them to the dens of vice and crime. Once there, there was no escape, and they were starved or coerced into lives of shame. The Law and Order Society having obtained information of this most awful iniquity, set about to break it up. The deputy constables were invoked and several arrests made. The Ehrhardt bills prohibited deputy constables from serving warrants unless they were countersigned by the Superintendent of Police, the purpose being to notify any of the "white slave" dealers when warrants were issued against them so that they could escape arrest.

Plummer was fully informed of the nature of those infamous bills as well as the object of them, but he supported them nevertheless.

Other Votes Inimical to Public Interest

He voted for the Quay monument in capital park. Legislative Record, page 2292.

He dodged the vote on the bill abolishing fees for District Attorneys and substituting stated salaries. Legislative Record, page 2324.

He voted for all the Philadelphia "ripper" bills. Legislative Record, pages 3027-35.

He voted for the freak libel bill introduced at the instance of Mr. Oller, of Pittsburg. Legislative Record, pages 3919; 3957-58.

He dodged the vote on the bill giving privileges to the paper trust in Pennsylvania that are not enjoyed by other foreign corporations. Legislative Record, pages 848-51.

He spoke and voted against the amendment to the general appropriation bill, offered by Mr. Creasy, increasing the appropraition for township high schools from $100,000 to $200,000. Republican Floor Manager McClain and others supported the measure, and the day after its defeat the machine bosses compelled Plummer to move a reconsideration of the vote, and stultify himself by an apology for his blunder. Even Durham and Penrose wouldn't stand for such folly.

There is no record of the vote on the motion of Mr. Dunsmore, of Tioga county, increasing the age limit in the odious Judges' retirement bill from 70 years to 90, but as that bill was a machine measure, and as Plummer had voted for the Judges' salary increase at the previous session, it may be presumed that he voted with the other servile tools of the machine against the amendment. It was adopted, however, and the iniquitous bill was subsequently laughed off the calendars.

DR. WESTON IS FOR BERRY

The Venerable Theologian Congratulates Candidate On His Speeches.

The religious world, as it is represented in Pennsylvania, is concerned in the pending political campaign more than usual. That is, those concerned with the conservation of the moral interests of the State are cordial in their support of the Democratic nominee for State Treasurer.

For example, when the newspaper comments on Mr. W. H. Berry's speech accepting the Democratic nomination for State Treasurer reached the retreat of Rev. Dr. Henry G. Weston, president of Crozier Theological Seminary, that venerable educator and clergyman was delighted, not only with the fact of the nomination, but with the high plane upon which the candidate placed himself.

In proof of this fact, the following leter from Dr. Weston to Mr. Berry is apropo:

Crozier Theological Seminary,
Chester, Pa., Sept. 3, 1905.

My Dear Mr. Berry: Allow me to say that I have been exceedingly pleased with the reports in the newspapers of your speeches—your campaign speeches throughout the State. They are not only admirable in spirit, but most politic in their influence on the contest.

Attacks on the personal character of an opponent invariably arouse sympathy for the man abused, and awaken or increase a personal dislike for the speaker. Where it is possible, a manly tribute like that you paid to the late Mayor here intensifies the impresssion that you are honestly striving for a principle and not for personal advancement or personal revenge. You cannot do better for yourself or your cause than to rigidly adhere to the course you have thus far pursued. For your success you have my best wishes and my words always when they will do you any good. I am very truly yours. HENRY G. WESTON.

Dr. Weston is widely known throughout this country and Europe as a theologian and scholar. His tribute to the personal fitness and character of Mr. Berry will have a profound influence on the public mind of the country.

WITH THE JAPANESE ARMY.

Some of the Causes Which Helped on Success in the Field.

In the advance of the Japanese army down the peninsula, telephone linesmen, bearing on their shoulders coils of thin copper wire, not much larger and of no more weight than a pack-thread, followed through the kaoliang fields on each side of the commander. The moment he stopped, a table was procured, a receiver was snapped on the wire and a telegrapher stood ready. More remarkable was the advance of the telephone into the contested redoubt of the Eternal Dragon, where a station was placed and operated for four months, with the Russians holding trenches only forty meters distant and on three sides. At this station, along the front of which twenty men a day were slain by sharp-shooters, mail was delivered every time that a transport arrived, which was almost daily. Men on the firing line received postal cards from their sweethearts and mother an hour before death.

Telephone and postoffice followed the flag; the Red Cross preceded it. The medical corps came, not in the waks of the army, but close on the heels of the pioneers. Before even the infantrymen entered a Chinese village it was explored, the water of its wells analyzed, its houses tested for bacteria and the lines of encampment laid down. This unusual sanitation is looked upon by surgical authorities as perhaps the chief cause of Japanese success.—Century.

Uses of Lemons.

Gargle a bad sore throat with a strong solution of lemon juice and water.

The juice of half a lemon in a cup of black coffee without any sugar will cure sick headache.

Lemon juice and salt will remove iron rust.

A strong unsweetened lemonade taken before breakfast will prevent and cure a bilious attack.

Lemon juice added to milk until it curds and these curds then bound upon parts swollen from rheumatism will bring relief.

Lemon juice mixed very thick with sugar will relieve that tickling cough that is so annoying.

A hot lemonade taken before going to bed will cure a cold on the lungs.

A cloth saturated in lemon juice and bound about a cut or wound will stop its bleeding.

Lemon juice added to fruit juices that do not jell readily, such as cherry, straberry, etc., will cause them to jell.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

Dog Carries Shingles.

James Dell, a carpenter living in Netcong, has an ordinary yellow dog of the hybrid variety. The dog's pedigree notwithstanding, Mr. Dell thinks a great deal of him and has spent a lot of time teaching the dog to perform tricks. During the winter it occurred to Mr. Dell that if he could teach the dog to carry shingles up a ladder to the roof of a house, the dog would be a valuable assistant when spring work began.

The dog took to the idea as if it were second nature, and now that the season has actually begun he is working with Mr. Dell nearly every day. People in that vicinity are astonished at the sight of a dog running up a ladder with a big mouthful of shingles, and then returning to the ground for another load.

The Difference.

Here are tables of crime in which the meaning is the same but the description different:

THEFT.
Rich woman, kleptomania.
Rich man, shortage.
Poor man, stealing.

DRUNKENNESS.
Rich man, debility or heart failure.
Well-to-do man, alcoholism.
Poor man, delirium tremens.

IN WALL STREET.
Rich man, legitimate speculation.
Well-to-do man, dabbling in stocks.
Poor man, gambling.

Smoke and Beauty.

Here is a theory—London smoke is a tonic. Is the sulphur that finds its way via smoky chimneys into the air of London the secret of the London complexion? Over and over again it is remarked how much finer is the town than the country complexion. Put a London girl beside a country girl, and ten chances to one the London girl's complexion is the better.—Black and White.

Wedding Agencies.

The matrimonial agent does not thrive in Argentina. He first has to pay for a license, then he is made to disburse a tax on successful results, at so much per couple. Should any connubial contract turn out an utter failure, the agent may be arrested and sent to prison for not exercising needful care while negotiating the union of two of his clients.—Exchange.

WE MUST HAVE NORTH POLE.

Its Discovery Would Mean National Prestige for America.

Commodore Robert Peary in a statement in Collier's Weekly on the value of the North Pole, says: The meaning of the discovery to the United States is twofold, scientific and moral. In science it means valuable additions to geographic knowledge. It means the possibility (in the minds of reputable scientists even the probability) of lifting a new land, with a new fauna and flora, out of the "terra incognita" that now surrounds the Pole. It means opening up the secrets and revealing the economies of an area of some 3,000,000 square miles which stands to-day as a challenge and reproach to us. It means an opportunity for observations of refinement with the pendulum, to determine the precise figure of the earth; and in the fields of magnetism and meteorology to permit a clearer definition and more precise application of the laws of those sciences. It

Commodore Robert Peary.

means the cognizance of the general hydrographic features of the now unknown central polar basin. It means enriching our studies and museums with data and collections in zoology, geology, and physics.

The discovery of the North Pole means to the United States national prestige. Nansen's expedition, fitted out by his king, his parliament, and wealthy private citizens, impressed the world with the material which makes up the descendants of the Vikings. Abruzzi's expedition, costing two hundred thousand dollars, was worth to Italy many times its cost, for it drove home to the civilized world the fiber of which Italians are made. And now should an American put the Stars and Stripes on the Pole, every American would feel prouder, and that increment of justifiable pride to millions of us would alone be worth ten times the money outlay.

Aside from all this it would be an impetus to further geographical work in other important fields; and to every boy and girl with an atom of energy, ambition, and intelligence, it stands as an emulating object-lesson of high ideals, persistence, and determination. It means enduring fame to America, because it is the plucking and holding forever of the last great prize for which strong and adventurous nations have struggled with tireless persistency century after century. It is the one great prize never to be rewon, never to be surpassed. It is man's physical conquest of the world.

Diving Bell of 200 Years Ago.

It was nearly 200 years ago that Edmund Halley constructed what is often referred to as the first diving bell, although the apparatus must have been much like that which was used in the presence of Charles V.

The principle of the diving bell is simple. An inverted jar sunk in the water retains air at its top; and if there is enough air men may live and breathe and work there, and keep dry.

Dr. Halley's diving bell was a large wooden chamber, open at the bottom, and loaded there with lead to prevent it from turning in the water. Pieces of glass set in the roof furnished light. Air was supplied by an ingenious method: for leaded casks full of air were sent down, bung downward. Tipping the barrel water would rush into it and drive out the air to the man in the bell chamber.

At the depth of thirty-three feet the air is compressed to half its former bulk, and the bell is therefore at that depth filled full with water; and as the depth increases, so do the compression and the pressure.—Technical World Magazine.

A Discarded Seaport.

Rye is a curious old place and offers attractions to golfers and antiquarians—two very different tribes. Once it was a seaport and a strong fortress. Its Ypres Tower, which used to dominate both town and sea, is still standing to remind one of William of Ypres, who built it centuries ago. But the citizens have mostly forgotten him, and call their medieval fortifications the "Whypress" Tower without in the least knowing why. Now the tower no longer frowns on the sea, but looks over a mile and a half of marshes between it and the channel, and incidentally over the golf links. The streets of Rye are all uphill, winding, and so narrow that from the windows you can almost shake hands across them.

Many Greenland women are bald on the sides of their heads, owing to their method of dressing the hair, which is pulled back with tightness and held in place by a ribbon.

When life's autumn comes, women, worn out by the burdens of motherhood, yet shrink from that second "change of life" which will banish these burdens forever. They fear a change in form, in feature, in personal attractiveness. Such fears are largely warranted by the effects which this change produces in many women. But no woman need let these fears fret her.

Those who have used Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription do not suffer from the change of life either in face, form or feelings as do other women. This fact is due to the intimate connection of the general health with the health of the organs peculiarly feminine. By preserving the health of these organs, and relieving the system from the debilitating drains, ulcers and inflammations which sap its health, "Favorite Prescription" paves the way for this natural change to come in Nature's way, without the loss of capacity to please others or personal inability to enjoy life.

"Your 'Favorite Prescription' brought me safely through that difficult period, called 'change of life,'" writes Mrs. Mary Ensminger, of 344 E. Ankeny St., Portland, Oregon. "This change made a very unpleasant disturbance through my entire system. I had hot and cold flashes, sick headaches, became excited, flustrated, nervous and irritable. My appetite was fitful and for days I was unable to eat a fair meal. My aunt recommended me to try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and it made a great change for the better. Within two weeks the unpleasant feelings had disappeared. I have a husband and eight children so have the care of a large family but was able to attend to my household duties without any difficulty and passed the period without any more trouble. I can recommend your 'Favorite Prescription' as a grand medicine for women."

You may be willing that somebody else shall say that their baby is "just as good" as yours, but you don't want that baby substituted for yours. Let dealers say what they like about other medicines being "just as good" but don't let them substitute anything for "Favorite Prescription." It is absolutely unequaled.

Lost Since the Fair.

Samuel Fuhrman of Ringtown has been missing since last Friday. The missing man is somewhat deficient mentally but always got along well enough among his relatives and neighbors. During the summer he worked on a farm for Frederick Laudig, at Ringtown. Last week he was seized with a desire to attend the Bloomsburg fair. On Thursday he was permitted to come here, but a half-grown boy was sent along to take care of him.

While in the main building the two became separated in the crowd. Despite his efforts the boy was unable to find his charge and was obliged to return home and report the fact. The relatives are very anxious over the matter as the feeble-minded man is unable to find his way home or even to take care of himself among strangers and may perish by the wayside. He has a defect in his speech—does not understand English and speaks only in German. If addressed in English he pays no attention whatever, but walks right on. He would not likely ask anything of strangers either in the way of food or shelter. What has become of the man is a question which the relatives would like to clear up. That he found his way out of the fair ground is established by the fact—since learned—that on Friday he was seen walking down Main street, Bloomsburg.

Girl Commits Suicide

W. H. Housel, steward of State College, was in town over Sunday, having come to bring to Nescopeck the body of Miss Margaret Williams who committed suicide by drinking carbolic acid. She was formerly employed here at the Normal School and about three weeks ago she and her sister went to State College as employees of Mr. Housel. On last Friday night she went with her sister and another girl to a drug store and bought some carbolic acid, saying it was to remove rust. Returning to her room she drank it, and died shortly afterward. Her age was 17 years. Unhappiness caused by her family affairs is supposed to have been the cause of her act.

Danville papers state that the Danville & Bloomsburg trolley carried over 5000 people to the Bloomsburg fair.

HUMPHREYS' WITCH HAZEL OIL : : : : : :

FOR PILES,
ONE APPLICATION BRINGS RELIEF.
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WORLD GOVERNMENT NEXT

Walter S. Logan's Plan to Put an End to Wars.

NATIONS MUST BE HONEST

The Hague Tribunal to Be the Basis of It—The Day Coming When There Will Be Only One Army to Keep the Peace of Nations.

"We are getting civilized enough to have a world government," said Walter S. Logan, president of the New York State Bar Association, to a New York Sun reporter.

"By a world government, I don't mean any consolidation of nations or anything that would involve the abolition of nationality. The seat of authority in matters which involve daily life must remain in each country.

"I mean simply that with the advance of civilization the nations of the world must consent to yield enough of their sovereignty to allow of the establishment of a legislative and judicial authority which shall act for all nations in those particulars in which they come in contact with one another. A higher power than any one nation must have jurisdiction in matters of dispute between nations.

"Modern transportation has unified the world to such an exteat that this principle has got to become international. Individual nations can no longeh be allowed to make war when they choose, any more than private persons. The advance of civilization has meant, primarily, the taking of this power to make war away from private persons—the protection of life and property.

"The practice of civilized nations in their relations with each other still remains barbarous. The next move in civilization is to extend our private practice in this regard to international relations.

"Few realize how very recently the condition of private war died out. Down to the eighteenth century a large part of England north of Trent was in a state of barbarism. The parishes were required to keep bloodhounds to hunt down the bands of freebooters who lived by cattle stealing.

"No traveller ventured into that country without making his will. The judges on circuit, with the whole body of barristers, attorneys and clerks, rode under an armed escort.

"How has this state of private war been done away with? Simply by the increasing influence and power of the court.

"We are a judge-governed people. In no part of the world, in no scheme of human government does the judge play so important a part as among the English speaking people, especially in the United States. As a people we have the judicial spirit.

"It is this general judicial spirit which has made possible the installation and perfection of the courts of justice, which are the predominant feature of our civilization. There is peace and order throughout the world in proportion as the judicial spirit is developed among the people, at its highest where the English language is spoken; at its lowest, perhaps, in Russia.

"The establishment of a complete law of nations for the determination of international difficulties is the only way to prevent war in the world. But this is not enough. There must be a world congress behind the court to legislate affirmative law for the world. The court must have the world's armies at its command to enforce its decrees.

"We must have a channel through which the public opinion of the world can make itself felt in cases between nations; a world court to which the smaller and weaker nations can appeal. And an international court when established must be administered upon the same basis as other courts—that of securing the just rights of all parties.

"Nations have got to learn to be honest. And the individual attitude of thinking persons must change in this regard. We must learn to reprobate national sin, even when it is our own.

"The attitude of the supposed intelligent person who would condemn theft in his best friend but excuse it in his government, under the name of patriotism, is illogical and absurd. The public opinion of the civilized world must begin to demand and enforce common honesty on the part of nations.

"This is no more visionary or impossible than has been the growth of the judicial system in the nations. The Hague tribunal, imperfect as it is, is the germ of a world government. When that tribunal has the same jurisdiction over the globe as the supreme court has wherever the stars and stripes float there will be no more war."

A New Surgical Glove.

The gloves are "put on" by immersing the hands in a weak solution of gutta percha in benzine or acetone. The purpose of the film is to seal the surfaces of the hands with an insoluble, impervious and practically imperceptible pellicle, which will not admit blood, pus or secretions. Such a protective measure for surgeons is said to be preferable to working with rubber gloves, inasmuch as the sense of touch or pliability of the skin is not impaired in any way.

Sugar Production in Japan.

Japan has recently been giving a good deal of attention to the production of sugar. The cane thrives on the islands, and there are several refineries in operation near Osaka and Tokio and several more in process of erection. It is expected that the amount of sugar now imported from foreign countries will be greatly reduced before very long.—Four-Track News.

LIVING UP TO AN IDEAL

Rockefeller Tells of the Book that Shaped His Life

THE WORK OF LAWRENCE

By Following His Precepts the Oil King Amassed a Fortune—Similarity of Careers—Both were Observant Lads — Both Regarded Property as a Trust.

I remember one of the things my employers did for me in my boyhood. They directed my attention to the career of Amos A. Lawrence, and it made a deep and lasting impression upon me. Many of you may have read the biography of that successful Boston merchant who was such a useful man, who made such admirable use of his money. As a young man just starting, probably no other single thing played such an important part in shaping my life.—John D. Rockefeller.

Amos Adams Lawrence was born in Groton in 1814, twenty-five years prior to the advent of John D. Rockefeller near Richford, Tioga County, N. Y. When the latter embarked in business shortly prior to the Civil War, the former was famous over the country for his success and benevolence. He it was who provided financial sinews for Capt. John Brown of Kansas-Harper's Ferry note, and it was after him that the the capital of Kansas was named—Lawrence.

Among the many points of similarity between Rockefeller and his admitted model it may be noted that both were ambitious lads, and both formed an early desire to become wealthy. Both were regular Sunday school attendants, and both taught school in their early manhood and later. Both regarded property as a trust, and both were powerful agents in the promotion of higher education.

Upon entering Harvard in 1831, Amos Lawrence opened the diary of his college life with a text to the effect that a man might be honest, active, brave, moral, and religious, and still never be a scholar. Graduated four years later, he migrated to Boston, and formed a partnership with Robert M. Mason, his brother-in-law, as general commission merchants whose specialty was cotton goods. He had accumulated perhaps the greatest fortune in New England when he died, in 1886.

John D. Rockefeller.

So similar are they in many respects that the occasional homilies which the Standard Oil capitalist delivers at his own Sabbath school in Cleveland, or at that of his son in this city, might be verbatim extracts from the diary of the Boston merchant-philanthropist.

Amos A. Lawrence wrote:

"My advantages for becoming rich are great; if I have mercantile tact enough to carry on the immense though safe machine which my father and uncle have put in operation it will turn out gold for me as fast I could wish; and to be rich would be my delight.

"A good man will willingly endure the labor of taking care of his property for the sake of others whom he can so much benefit by it, but his thoughts and fears will not be perpetually on the alert that he may not lose a dollar and may not make all he can. If one can be rich and yet for his private ease will not be, he is almost as loving of himself as he who heaps up only to count his dollars, and refuses the demands of charity."

Compare the foregoing with a recent statement of the great oil merchant.

"I always had a little money. I know that some people, especially some young men, find it very difficult to keep a little money in their pocketbook. I learned early to save money, and, as we have a way of saying, it did not burn a hole in my pocket.

"Before long I learned that I could get as much interest for $50, loaned at 7 per cent.—the legal rate in New York State at that time—as I could earn by digging potatoes for ten days. The impression was gaining ground with me that it was a good thing to let the money be my slave and not make myself a slave of money."

Just to what extent he of Standard Oil has been influenced in his life by the philosophy and experience of Amos Lawrence is more or less conjectural, but in his frugal public—or rather semi-public—utterances there is a marked similarity.

CIGAR FACTORY READER.

Place He Fills an Important One for Benefit of Workingmen.

The reader in a cigar factory is an important personage. Mounted on a dais near the center of the room, with a skylight directly overhead, he sits in a comfortable chair and reads to the workmen the news of the world, fiction, history, political economy, poetry and selections that may be requested.

He is not employed by the owner or manager of the cigar factory, but is selected by a committee of the workmen. He is paid usually about $20 a week.

As soon as the workmen are seated at their benches or tables and start rolling the "smokers" the reader begins. He must have a clear voice, not too loud or harsh, which can be distinctly heard in all parts of the large room.

First the daily papers are taken up and the telegraph news of the world is read. Where no paper printed in Spanish can be obtained containing press dispatches the reader translates the English text, after first reading it aloud for the benefit of the American workmen who may not understand Spanish. After the telegraphic report comes the local news and then the editorials. Thus the first half hour is spent. Never more than one-half an hour's reading is required of the reader at one time.

After his first rest the reader takes up some serial, usually a Spanish romance, and devotes the next half hour to this. Then comes another rest, in which the workmen discuss with their immediate working partners the merits of the story, the probable fate of the hero or the villain and also the author.

Light literature occupies the next half hour of the reader's time, short stories from magazines, jokes, conundrums, comments and fol-de-rol.

History is then taken up, Cuban history, Spanish history, the histories of various European countries, and especial attention is paid to the history of the United States.

In the afternoon reading half hours the reader presents selections from the writings of world famous men of letters. The course has been mapped out by the committee appointed for that purpose, and the reader must follow the committee's selections.

How the factories came to be provided with readers for the workmen is of interest. It is a well established fact that people of the Latin races will use their hands, arms, shoulders or heads when they talk to emphasize their remarks. The Cuban or the Spaniard cannot talk two minutes without waving his hands and shrugging his shoulders. It is second nature to him, and he can't help it.

Now, a cigarmaker has to use both hands in making a cigar, and, as a cigarmaker cannot talk and work at the same time, a rule prohibiting talking in the factory in working hours is an absolute necessity.

Tradition has it that shortly after the first cigar factory was established in Havana, the owner, seeking to get as much work as possible from the employes, and knowing their fondness for stories, hit upon the happy idea of having a good reader read to the men an interesting story in the working hours.

Then the managers stopped employing readers. Strikes followed, and finally an agreement was reached that the managers would install reader's stands in convenient locations and the workmen would select the readers and pay them and have a committee to select the class of literature. This plan has been carried out for a century or more and works admirably.

The readers selected are all well educated, and their reading has, as a rule good effect. It has encouraged many workmen to take up courses of study and thus become well informed upon all matters of interest.—New York Tribune.

Trees and Pyramids.

Tradition has it that Napoleon encouraged his soldiers before the battle of the pyramids with the picturesque phrase, "Forty centuries look down upon you," and yet the span of a single sequoia about equals that to the Biblical chronologies of Napoleon seemed the limt of time. Many of those still vigorous and growing trees sprouted about the time that Christ was born at Bethlehem in Judea. Most of those still standing had commenced to grow at least before the fall of Rome. We can count the annual layers in the wood of those which have been cut down, and calculate with considerable accuracy their age and varying rapidity of growth.

For example, in our oak or chestnut the spring wood consists largely of pitted ducts of large size, which are prominent and in marked contrast with the much smaller-celled and more solid additions formed by the slower growth later in the season. In cone-bearing trees like the sequoia the differences are almost entirely of size the transition being abrupt from the very fine wood cells formed at the close of the season to the much larger cells of the vigorous vernal growth. It follows that under certain conditions a tree might add more than one ring in a year, but for our purpose, and generally speaking, it is proper to designate these rings as annual. Year after year the sequoias have been adding layer after layer to their girth in ever-widening circles. The thousands of tons of bark shed by each tree during its long career, the tens and hundreds of thousands of tons of sap that have coursed through their venerable trunks, and the innumerable progency of a single tree in the older, more propitious days—a contemplation of these facts assist us in realizing the true proportions of these forest monarchs.—Popular Science Monthly.

Cool rooms—Cold storage.

ABOUT WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Ex-President Cleveland Does Not Approve Women Voting.

A MENACING CONDITION

Votes of Thoughtful Would Be Outweighted by Those of Disreputable and Ignorant—Trials Have Shown No Uplifting of Politics.

"Thoughtful and right-minded men base their homage and consideration for woman upon an instinctive consciousness that her unmasculine qualities, whether called weaknesses, frailties or what we will, are the sources of her characteristic and especial strength within the area of her legitimate endeavor," says ex-President Cleveland.

"They know that if she is not gifted with the power of clear and logical reasoning she has a faculty of intuition which by a shorter route leads her to abstract moral truth; that if she deals mistakenly with practical problems it is because sympathy or sentiment clouds her perception of the relative value of the factors involved.

"They know she is loving, long suffering, self-sacrificing and tender because God has made her so, and with it all they realize that whatever she has or lacks the influence and ministrations of woman give firm rooting and sure growth to man's best efforts.

"None of us can deny that we have unhappily fallen upon a time when doctrines are taught by women and to women, which tend with more or less directness to the subversion of sane and wholesome ideas of the work and mission of womanhood, and lead to a fanciful insistence upon sharing in the stern, rugged and unwomanly duties and responsibilities allotted to man.

"As is usually the case when a radical and unnatural change is the object of effort, those most extreme and pronounced in opinion have forged to the front and assumed leadership.

"In outspoken discontent with the station and opportunity American women now enjoy, these clamorous leaders openly demand their equal participation with men in the right of suffrage and in every other political right and privilege.

"Many other women, more considerate and conservative, who refuse to indorse these demands, nevertheless, by amiably tolerating them or by advocating other less direct attempts to enlarge the character of women's endeavor, encourage and aid, perhaps unconsciously and unintentionally, female suffrage radicalism.

"I am willing to admit that it was only after a more thorough appreciation of what female suffrage really means that if I became fully convinced that its inauguration would vastly increase the unhappy imperfections and shortcomings of our present man-voting suffrage, and that it was only after a better knowledge of the spirit and disposition that stand behind it, gained from recent experience and observation, that I was entirely persuaded that its especial susceptibility to bad leadership and hurtful influences would constitute it another menacing condition to those which already vex and disturb the deliberate and intelligent expression of popular will.

"The most active in pushing the demand for woman suffrage point in its vindication to what they deem wholesome legislation accomplished in the few states where such suffrage has been granted. I am afraid, however, that in dealing with this feature of the question these advocates occasionally take a mistaken view of the relationship between cause and effect.

"I believe it will be found that if the wise and progressive legislation in these woman suffrage states is weighed against such legislation in states where woman suffrage is withheld, the balance will certainly not be found against the latter.

"As bearing upon the credit due to woman voters for legislation, where full female suffrage has been adopted it is worth nothing that the male voters exceptionally outnumber the female voters in all these localities.

"It is sometimes claimed that woman suffrage would have the effect of elevating and refining politics. Neither its short trial in four states, containing in the aggregate a population very slightly in excess of one-third the population of the city of New York, nor our political experience or observation, supports this claim.

"The states in which full female suffrage prevails are Colorado, Utah, Idaho and Wyoming. In the first two of these states the proportion of female voters is considerably greater than in the others, and yet, the voters of Utah have lately elected through their legislature to the United States senate a man whose fitness is now the subject of a pending senatorial investigation, and not long ago they elected to congress another man whom that body rejected."—St. Louis Republican.

Tons of Silver in a Monument.

What probably is the costliest monument erected to the dead in recent times is placed above the grave of Mrs. Margarita Alvarado, wife of Pedro Alvarado, the peon mining king of Mexico. The monument is of Italian marble and solid gold.

Two tons of silver from Alvarado's famous Palmilla mine was used. A steel frame will be built around the grave to guard against the theft of silver.

The output of Alvarado's Palmilla mine is now $100,000 a week. When he discovered the Palmilla vein Alvarado was working as a mine laborer for 75 cents a day. Now he is worth at least $30,000,000. He has offered several times to pay the national debt of Mexico.

GOLD AND SILVER OUTPUT.

Total Output of Silver Was a Little More Than Eighty Millions.

The Output of Silver Was Fifty-Seven Million Ounces Valued at Thirty-Three Million Dollars.

The estimates of gold and silver production in 1904, just issued by the Director of the Mint, show that the United States is more than holding its own in the production of the precious metals. Our gold output last year was valued at $80,723,200, a gain over 1903 of $7,131,500. Silver production increased in amount from 54,300,000 to 57,786,100 ounces, and in commercial value from $29,322,000 to $33,513,938. The closing of the mints to silver has not, in fact, materially checked the actual mining of that metal. The silver total for 1904 is greater than that for any other year since 1896, and falls only 6,000,000 ounces below the high record output of 1892. In commercial value there has been, of course, a sharp decline. The silver mined last year, worth $33,515,938, would have brought about $56,000,000 in 1890 or 1891. Production continues active chiefly because the metal is handled as a by-product, three fourths of last year's output being smelted out of lead and copper ores. Montana, Colorado and Utah are the chief silver states. Montana yielding 14,608,100 ounces. Colorado 14,331,600 and Utah 12,484,300—in all a little more than two-thirds of the total product. In gold mining Colorado leads, her gold product having three times the value of her silver product. Colorado's yield was valued at $24,395,800. California came second with $19,109,600, a gain compared with 1903 of more than $3,000,000. This is the largest gold yield the state has had since the 60's, and the increase is attributed to dredge operations, which are expected to yield $7,000,000 a year for some thirty years to come. Alaska was the third largest gold producer, with $9,304,200. Next in order came South Dakota, Montana, Nevada, Utah and Arizona. The yield for 1904 makes a new record, exceeding that of the best previous year—1902—by a narrow margin. Compared with a decade ago, our gold product has more than doubled in value. The United States is therefore doing its share—and more than its share—in replenishing and widening the stock out of which the nations of the world now coin their money of absolute redemption.

The Local Paper.

A few years ago when David Davis, the late distinguished United States Senator from Illinois, was called on for an expression as to the value of the home newspaper, he delivered the following tribute:

"Every year every local paper gives from 500 to 5,000 free lines for the benefit of the community in which it is located. No other agency can or will do this. The publisher in proportion to his means does more for the town than any other man. He ought to be supported not because you happen to like him or admire his writing, but because a local newspaper is the best investment a community can make. It may not be crowded with great thought but financially it is more benefit than can easily be computed. Today editors do more for less than any men on earth. Patronize your home paper, not as charity, but as an investment."

For the benefit of our readers who have trees infested with the San Jose or any of the scale insects, we publish the Lime-Sulphur-Salt (California mixture) as given by Prof. H. A. Surface, M. S., Economic Zoologist, Harrisburg, Pa.: Sulphur (either flour or flowers) seventeen pounds; quick lime or fresh lime, twenty-two pounds; salt, ten pounds; water, fifty gallons. Slake the lime finely, add sulphur and salt while slacking; cover with water and boil briskly for at least three-quarters of an hour; add water to make fifty gallons and apply as a wash or spray while warm. This wash is both an insecticide and fungicide, but should be used only on dormant trees, as it has a tendency to burn the foliage, but it will not harm any kind of a tree and cannot be applied too freely. This is the cheapest good remedy for scale insects, peach leaf curl, etc. Larger or smaller quantities may be made but the proportions should not be varied.

No housebreakings or thefts were reported in town during the fair, the first time there have been none in some years. There were no fights on the street, and the only arrests made were for common drunks. There was an extra police force on duty and good order was maintained throughout the week.

Mitchell Expects No Strike.

Miners' President Says Everything Will Work Out Harmoniously.

John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, regarding the probability of a strike next spring, recently said:

"As far as I can judge, after being in the anthracite field for some time, everything will work out harmoniously in the end. I can see no reason why there should be a general coal strike next spring.

"I have been on a most successful organizing tour through the two great anthracite coal fields. In three months, as a result of this tour, we have added more than 50,000 anthracite coal miners to our organization."

Will Be No Extension.

Superintendent Mountney, of the Lewisburg, Milton and Watsontown Passenger Railway company, who has spent the greater portion of the past year in trying to secure the right of way for the extension of the trolley line from East Lewisburg to Northumberland, and the passage of an ordinance granting them the right of way through the streets of Northumberland, to the bridge, took the ordinance passed by the Northumberland Council to New York with him and submitted it to the officers of the company. The attitude of a number of property owners along the proposed line was also discussed. The officers decided that it would not be expedient to pursue the enterprise further, and passed a resolution to abandon the proposed extension altogether.

Envelopes

75,000 Envelopes carried in stock at the COLUMBIAN Office. The line includes drug envelopes, pay, coin, baronial, commercial sizes, number 6, 6½, 6¾, 9, 10 and 11, catalog, &c. Prices range from $1.50 per 1000 printed, up to $5.00. Largest stock in the county to select from.

Entrance through Roy's Jewelry Store. tf

EXECUTRIX NOTICE.

Estate of W. H. Furman, late of the town of Bloomsburg, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of W. H. Furman, late of the town of Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pa., deceased, have been granted to Wardie Keller Furman, resident of said town of Bloomsburg, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

WARDIE KELLER FURMAN,
JOHN G. HARMAN, Attorney. Executrix. 10-12 6t

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Lev Facias issued out of the court of Common Pleas of Columbia County, and to me directed there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg, Pa., on

SATURDAY, OCT. 21st, 1905,

at 2 o'clock p. m.

All that certain piece, or parcel of land situate on the southwardly side of Cemetery street in the Borough of Berwick, Columbia County, Pa., bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at a point on the southwardly side of said Cemetery street seventy one and one-half feet distant from Mulbury street; thence eastwardly along Cemetery street a distance of fifty-two feet to a sixteen foot alley; thence southwardly along the same a distance of fifty feet to lot number forty-seven; thence westwardly along same a distance of fifty-two feet to a corner; thence northwardly and parallel with Mulbury street a distance of fifty feet to Cemetery street the place of beginning, containing two thousand six hundred square feet of land, whereon is erected a

LARGE, NEW TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

and out-buildings, with all modern improvements.

Also, all the right, title and interest of the defendant in all that certain lot of land situate on the southwardly side of Spring Garden Avenue, in the Borough of West Berwick in the county of Columbia, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: On the east by lot No. 44, on the south by a fifteen foot alley, on the west by lot No. 42, and on the north by Spring Garden Avenue, being forty-five feet in width by one hundred and seventy feet in depth, containing seven thousand six hundred and fifty square feet of land and being numbered and designated as lot No. 43 of Woodin, Eaton & Dicksons addition to the Borough of West Berwick, Pa. The same being a vacant lot.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of The Berwick National Bank vs. O. C. Hess and to be sold as the property of O. C. Hess.

C. C. EVANS, Atty. W. W. BLACK, Sheriff.

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Penn'a, Phila.....	400,000	3,826,160	1,419,
Queen, of N. Y....	500,000	3,538,915	1,021,8
Westchester, N. Y.	300,000	1,753,307	426,
N. America, Phila.	3,000,000	9,730,689	2,864

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THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1905.

SUDDEN DEATHS.

Sudden death seems to be unusually prevalent just now. The daily papers have reports of cases in almost every issue. The greatest number of such deaths appear to occur from four causes: namely, railroad collisions; from automobiles whereby some one is killed in or by these vehicles; murder; and from suicide. The vast amount of traffic carried by the railroads has increased the difficulty of handling trains, and thus made travelling more hazardous. The great number of automobiles has so enlarged the army of chauffeurs that there are naturally more reckless men among them who are more or less regardless of the rights of others; and at the same time familiarity with these machines has made pedestrians more careless, and they are frequently struck through their own fault by taking unnecessary chances.

It is probable that there are no more murders now than there have been in years past in proportion to the population. Very many of them now reported are among the foreigners who are permitted to flock into this country by the thousands, and who come largely from the ignorant and lawless scum of Europe.

But the suicide mania seems to be on the increase. It is very common to read of self-murder with the statement that there was no apparent cause for the act, and if these statements are true in all cases then men and women are killing themselves just for the fun of the thing.

No human being will take his own life unless there is a cause that impels him to do it. Either he is mentally unbalanced, or there is something back of it all that makes him long for the quiet of the grave. While to the world his life seems all serene, there is a secret sorrow that is gnawing at the heart that takes away all desire to live, and that gives him the courage to turn his hand against his own life because he is too much of a coward to face the troubles that confront him.

There is disease, domestic infelicity, financial troubles, a great sin committed and the fear of exposure haunting him, and other things that drive men to self destruction, but it was not until quite recently that the cause of a suiside was ascribed to idleness. A wealthy club man of New York who had never worked a day in his life, who lived in his political apartments in New York, or his villa in Newport, or his beautiful country residence; who has spent his time in yachting and racing and golfing and the like, who has no family of his own and nothing to do but amuse himself, was found a few days ago in his bed-chamber by his valet with a revolver in his hand and his brains oozing from a bullet hole in his temple. The papers said he had killed himself because he had exhausted every possible means that could be devised for his amusement and was tired of living. Perhaps so! If that man was not crazy there was some other cause for his rash act, though it will never be known.

Death by accident or by the recklessness of others can be checked by making penalties to fit the crime, but the suicidal mania can only be governed by the estimate which each individual puts upon his own life, and by the belief that each one entertains of what eternity means.

Library Directors' Meeting.

At the recent monthly meeting of the board of directors of the Bloomsburg Public Library the reports for the month were submitted.

The average daily circulation for the month of September was 78, an increase of 8 over the month previous. The total circulation to the first of the month was 70,783. The number of reading room visitors during the month was 688 and the evening circulation for the month was 1282.

Recent contributions to the library were: Official records of the Navy during the War of the Rebellion, presented by Col. J. G. Freeze; Report of the Bureau of Ethnology in two volumes, presented by Captain Connor, of Orangeville, and "The Boyhood of Christ" presented by Edgar Shaffer, of Williamsport.

Recent acquisitions to the library "The Missourian," "Walking Delegate," "The Indifference of Juliet," "Concerning Belinda," "Freckles," "Bread Winner," "Rose of the River," "The Gambler," "Breath of the Gods," "To Windward," and Rolfe's Shakespeare.

Rheumatism

Is one of the constitutional diseases. It manifests itself in local aches and pains,—inflamed joints and stiff muscles,—but it cannot be cured by local applications. It requires constitutional treatment acting through the blood, and the best is a course of the great medicine

Hood's Sarsaparilla

which has permanently cured thousands of cases.

For testimonials of remarkable cures send for Book on Rheumatism, No. 7.
C. I. Hood Co., Lowell, Mass.

Issues of the Campaign

Isaac Roberts, cashier of the Swarthmore National bank has answered the impudent and immoral letter which chairman Andrews, of the Republican State committee, recently addressed to the bankers of the State, to frighten them into contributing to his corruption fund. Chairman Andrews had insulted the intelligence of the bankers by declaring that the election of Mayor Berry would debase the currency of the country. "Mr. Berry's election," the Andrews blackmailing letter alleged, "would be proclaimed throughout the length and breadth of the land as a triumph for the cause of free silver." Mr. Andrews knows, unless he is a born idiot, that the election of neither Plummer nor Berry will influence the currency and in stating the contrary he writes himself down a knave. But Mr. Roberts treats his absurd statement seriously, nevertheless, and answers it fitly.

"Mr. Berry's campaign and election," writes the Swarthmore banker, "have no more to do with free silver than with the rings of Saturn or the man in the moon. But they have a great deal to do with common honesty and the proper control and disposal of the State funds." These are the issues of the campaign in a nutshell. In his speech accepting the Democratic nomination for the office of State Treasurer Mr. Berry said, "the questions which ordinarily divide the voters of the State are sent to the rear. We could not discuss them if we would. The people would not listen. They are now determined to rid this State of a corrupt and corrupting political ring, the revelation of whose villainy has disgraced our State." That is only another form of expressing the idea advanced by Mr. Roberts that Mr. Berry's election will have much to do with "common honesty and the proper control and disposal of the State funds," but nothing whatever with currency or coinage.

The Republican machine in this State has "refined iniquity." That is to say it has reduced the process of plundering the people to an exact science and has spread the virus of venality into every section of the State and every department of the government. There hasn't been within ten years a single appropriation to charity, education or corrective institutions, that hasn't yielded a percentage in graft to the atrocious "combination of criminals masquerading as Republicans." During the last session of the Legislature J. Lee Plummer, the Republican machine candidate for State Treasurer, apportioned these State gifts and his nomination is the reward for his moderation in not demanding for himself a larger share of the spoils. His election, therefore, means a continuation of the practice of graft while the success of Mr. Berry will end it. This is only another way of stating the sane truth.—*Bellefonte Watchman.*

Mrs. E. H. Little.

The Muncy *Luminary* of last week says: Mrs. Margaret B. Little passed peacefully away at her home on South Main street, on Wednesday morning at 2:30 o'clock, aged 72 years, 7 months and 6 days, after an illness of several months duration. The deceased who came to Muncy to reside about four years ago, was a most estimable woman, and made many warm friends here who were greatly shocked to learn of her death. She is survived by three children: W. R. and A. J. Brass of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Charles S. Riddell of Washington, D. C. The funeral services were held at the house, Thursday evening at 7 o'clock Rev. D. L. Wood officiating. The remains were taken to Berwick Friday morning for interment

The deceased was the widow of the late Ephram H. Little Esq of this town.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

For District Attorney (Second Term),

VOTE FOR

ALBERT W. DUY, of Bloomsburg.

The Trolley Coming.

Muncy and Hughesville to be Connected in The Near Future.

As will be seen by reference to our advertising columns today, an application will be made to the state department on Wednesday, November 8th, for the charter of an intened street railway to be known as the Muncy and Hughesville Electric Railway Company, which will begin at the Philadelphia and Reading railway station in the former place and extend to the mill race at the upper end of Main street in Hughesville.

The promoters are prominent citizens of Bloomsburg, and have the means back of them to push the project to completion, and the prospects are that so soon as the charter is granted work will begin on the proposed line, and before many moons we will be able to call on our Muncy friends every half hour, which will prove a great benefit to the citizens of this section.

The names signed to the application for charter, above referred to are: John G. Harman, Pressdent, E. F. Carpenter, A. W. Sharpless, R. R. Dent, and John A. Whitney, all of Bloomsburg.

There are ten patients at the Joseph Ratti Hospital.

THE DRAMA.

One of the stage stories that will ever remain strong and true to theatre goers is "Uncle Tom's Cabin," a sumptuous production of which, under the able management of Mr. Leon Washburn, will be given at the Grand Opera House Tuesday, Oct, 24th, when everyone who has the opportunity of witnessing this perennial favorite will acclaim it as one of the best presented by any company. Time, effort and expense have not been spared in its staging or selection of cast and the minutest detail has been carefully considered. There is no story of book or stage that so delights the juvenile mind and it is to be hoped that every boy and girl may have their wish to see it, gratified.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S SALE OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, the undersigned, administratrix of Jonas Rantz, late of Benton township, deceased, will sell at public sale on the premises in Benton township on

SATURDAY, NOV. 11th, 1905,

at one o'clock p. m., all that certain real estate described as follows:

Beginning at a white oak; thence by lands of Charles Ash north eighty and one half degrees east eighty-eight and four-tenths perches to a stone; thence north forty and one-half degrees east twenty and eight-tenths perches to a maple tree; thence by land of Thomas Hellas, north one and one-half degrees west fifteen and six tenths perches to a stone; thence by land of William Appleman, north sixty-two and one-half degrees west twenty-seven and three tenths perches to a stone in public road; thence south sixty-six and three-quarter degrees west fifty-four and three tenths perches to a stone in public road; thence north twenty-eight and one-half degrees west twenty-four perches to a chestnut tree; thence south seventy and three quarter degrees west sixty-one and two-tenths perches to a stone on the east side of the aforesaid public road; thence along said public road south forty-two and one-half degrees west thirty-four perches to a stone on the west side of the road; thence by land of M. Kline south sixty-five and one-half degrees east one-hundred and thirty perches to the place of beginning. Containing

SIXTY-SEVEN ACRES OF LAND.

TERMS OF SALE:—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation of sale; and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from confirmation nisi.

Possession to be given April 1st, 1906.

MRS. JANE RANTZ
Administratrix.

C. W. Miller, Atty.

STETSON'S "UNCLE TOM'S CABIN" COMPANY.

In every hamlet and city of America, "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is the single play millions of Americans have seen, for the gifted authoress penned her story with such vividness and pathos that reading of it was insufficient to those whose sympathies become interwoven with its characters. Yet, notwithstanding its frequent presentation, but few have seen it played with any pretention to proper stage effect.

Every trick of realism possible, with improved up-to date stage methods, will be employed. There will be bloodhounds, horses, ponies donkeys, darkeys, Eva's carriage drawn by pretty Shetlands; the old ox cart and cotton wagon with its weary old horses and dilapidated harness; all the life and movement attendant upon the arrival of a Mississippi side wheeler; the semi-barbaric pastimes of cotton field and levee, and the actual realistic slave mart and whipping post. There will be over 60 people on the stage, and the old-folk-lore songs of the South will be sung with up-to date methods.

The final transformation scene, depicting the evolution of the black man from barbarism through slavery to civilization, by the right of freedom; and the death scene of Eva and her transition to Heaven will alone involve no less than twenty-two changes of scenery. The street parade, given by the Stetson Company at noon, has never been equalled in novelty and attractiveness. Whether "Uncle Tom's Cabin', misrepresents the good people below the Mason and Dixon line or not, the sumptuous manner in which Manager Washburn has mounted the play is said to rivet attention everywhere. This great production will be at the Grand Opera House Tuesday October 24.

Horse Owners Claim Damages.

The owners of the horses injured on Sunday morning October 8th at Millersburg, are claiming damages from the Adams Express Co. which was bringing them to the Bloomsburg fair. They allege that the horses can go in no races this season. The animals are valued at prices ranging from $1500 to $5000. The veterinaries disagree, Dr. Welliver of Bloomsburg, veterinary for the company, after examination deciding that six of the nine horses are not prevented from racing, while Dr. Church, for the owners declares otherwise. Unless a settlement can be reached the cases will probably get into court.

DR. KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY

Pleasant to Take, Powerful to Cure, And Welcome In Every Home.

KIDNEY AND LIVER CURE

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is adapted to all ages and both sexes, affording permanent relief in all cases caused by **impurity of the blood**, such as **Kidney, Bladder** and **Liver Complaints**; cures **Constipation** and **Weaknesses** peculiar to women.

It proves successful in cases where all other medicines have totally failed. No sufferer should despair as long as this remedy is untried. It has an unbroken record of success for over 30 years, and has won hosts of warm friends.

Are you suffering from any disease traceable to the causes mentioned? If so, **Dr. Kennedy** has staked his personal and professional reputation on the statement that **Favorite Remedy** will do you good.

Send for a **free trial bottle** and booklet containing valuable medical advice on the treatment of various diseases. Write also for an **"Easy Test"** for finding out if you have kidney disease. Address **Dr. David Kennedy's Sons, Rondout, N. Y.**

REMEMBER, the full name is Dr. David Kennedy's FAVORITE REMEDY, made at **Rondout, N. Y.**, and the price is **$1.00** (six bottles $5.00) at all druggists in the United States, Canada and foreign countries.

Special Coat Values
For Women and Children

Half-tight Kersey Coat $10.00. Women's black, navy and castor half-tight Kersey Coats, 41 in long—collarless braided at neck, turn back cuffs, plaits down back, half lined with good venetian lining, patch pockets, belted back, great value at $10.00

Black and Castor Kersey Empire Coats with silk velvet inlaid collar, full plaits from yoke, turn back cuff edged with velvet, half lined with venetian, price $12.50

Children's Brown and Navy Heavy Cheviot Coats, full back, with half belt, patch pockets, turn back cuff, brass buttons, emblems on sleeve, regular coat collar, extra value at $5.00

R. E. Hartman,
SUCCESSOR TO
I. W. HARTMAN & SON
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN Hair Renewer

A splendid tonic for the hair, makes the hair grow long and heavy. Always restores color to gray hair, all the dark, rich color of youth. Stops falling hair, also. Sold for fifty years.

Shot Mother-in-Law.

Mrs. Sarah Sweeney of Pine township was shot by her daughter-in-law Mrs. Wesley Sweeney, by accident last Friday. The latter was dared by a friend to fire a revolver, and going to the door she pulled the trigger, striking the elder lady whom she did not see. The ball entered the left side of the abdomen. Dr. Everett of Millville was called, and by his direction, Mrs. Sweeney was brought to the Joseph Ratti Hospital on Saturday, where the bullet was removed. Young Mrs. Sweeney was visiting her mother-in-law, and was prostrated by the accident.

Killed by Cars.

Walter Smith, the young man who was injured on the D. L. & W. Railroad at Berwick Monday night, died Tuesday at Dr. Thompson's private hospital in Scranton.

The accident occurred in an attempt he made to jump aboard a coal train. He lost his footing, fell under the wheels and was terribly crushed. Coroner Stein, of Scranton was notified of the young man's death and viewed the body Tuesday afternoon. After learning the story connected with Smith's death he decided an inquest was unnecessary.

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are the leaders. Our lines include the following makes:

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Helby, 1900, Queen, Key stone, Majestic.

J. SALTZER,
Music Rooms No. 105 West Main Street, Below Market.
BLOOMSBURG, PA

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SHOES

W. L. Douglas $3.00, $3.50 and $4.00 shoes have by their Excellent style, Easy fitting and Superior wearing qualities achieved the largest sale of any shoes of the price in the world.

Fall styles now in stock let us fit you with a pair.

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NOW IS THE TIME

of year when you think of cleaning house, also of cleaning up the rubbish and foul matter which has accumulated about your premises, to guard against sickness, but do you ever give the second thought to the old built-in unsanitary Plumbing Fixtures which breed disease right in your own houses. If you think of installing

NEW FIXTURES

I am ready to quote you good prices on *STANDARD SANITARY MFG. CO'S Enamel Goods*, all fully guaranteed.

All Jobbing of Plumbing and Heating Promptly Attended to.

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